Peace Number

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The Woman Voter and The Newsletter

July, 1913

Vol. IV., No. 7

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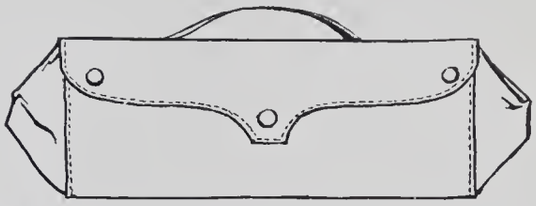
We have the pleasure of announcing that the following persons have won prizes, in the order given, in the Circulation Contest, which closed on April 30th, 1913.

1st Prize—Miss Litzinger
2d Prize—Mrs. Frederic Gillette
3d Prize—Mrs. Butler
4th Prize—Mrs. Anna Ross Weeks
5th Prize—Mrs. Lewin
6th Prize—Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley
7th Prize—Mrs. Morton
8th Prize—Miss Barker
9th Prize—Miss Martha Klatschken

We thank all of our members for their hearty co-operation and assure them of our appreciation of their efforts in behalf of the Voter. The above prizes will be awarded previous to the publication of the August number.

Addresses of the shops will be furnished on request, or any article mentioned may be purchased through this department without extra charge by remitting the price to the editor, MILDRED G. BOWEN, care of The Woman Voter.



THIS roomy bathing-suit bag is of a gray cravenetted material. It is shaped like a rectangular box, 30x6 inches, and is large enough to contain suit, slippers, stockings and towel. It is neatly stitched, and has snap clasps and a convenient handle. Price, 50 cents.

◇ ◇ ◇

SHORT, white chamois gloves can be bought for 95 cents. Short, heavy, white kid street gloves are also 95 cents. Long, white kid street gloves are $1.95.

White gloves in any length are now cleaned in an old and dependable establishment for five cents a pair. They are ready and may be called for two days later, if they have been left before four o'clock in the afternoon.

We have learned that women who have been in the habit of paying two dollars for a black silk stocking are buying by the dozen pair a certain silk stocking for a dollar a pair. It is produced in forty different shades and is the best stocking obtainable for this price. So small is the profit that, even on an order of a dozen pair, no reduction can be made.

◇ ◇ ◇

ONE of the essential requirements of a washable brassiere is that it shall hold fast to the shoulder. This is met in the undergarment, illustrated, a particularly well-tailored model with patent shoulder brace. An adjustable back of batiste, covering the under-brace which is the real support of the bust, is a new note in brassieres. This model is developed in all-over embroidery lined with net for $3.50. In plain batiste with scalloped edge, it is $1.

B country- clothes department is a fascinating adjunct of the up-to-date sporting- goods house. Coats at such a shop are not ready made but custom made, and show many careful touches of the best London houses. A Galway model in Scotch fleece is designed distinctly for the woman who drives her own motor. The full skirt of the coat becomes very nearly a lap-robe when one is seated, and the sleeves may be tightened by straps at the wrists to exclude the wind. Deep pockets, plaited leather buttons, and strapped seams are also features of this model, which may be had in black and white check for white or brown and $62.50.

◇ ◇ ◇

AMONG the paper novelties shown this month are picnic sets which can be thrown away after the outing lunch. Four people can be served on a set which includes one large plate, four small plates, four saucers, eight cups, four spoons, one salt holder, one sugar holder, six napkins and one lace-paper table-cloth. Price, 50 cents.

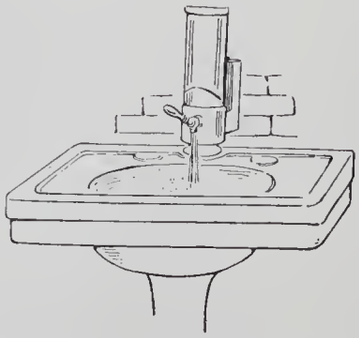
A continuous sheet of wax paper, thirty-six feet long, is five cents.

One dozen honey-comb pie collars sell for fifty cents.

Eighteen square and eighteen round parchment preserve covers may be had for five cents.

The Purity table set of paper has four table cloths and sixteen napkins wi h a pretty cluny pattern edge for 25 cents. These are very effective on dark wood.

◇ ◇ ◇



THOSE who boil water for drinking purposes should consider this latest of electrical inventions. Every germ in the water which passes through this appliance is electrocuted. Sterilized hot water can be supplied instantly from any faucet to which it is attached. Turn the spigot to the right and you have cold water, to the left and you have hot. A study of this interesting mechanical device discloses that here is a saving of time, water, fuel and plumber's bills. The appliance is perfectly insulated, and its construction precludes any danger of short-circuiting.

The Woman Voter
and
The Newsletter

Organ of The Woman Suffrage Party and The New York State Woman Suffrage Association

FLORENCE WOOLSTON, Editor

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The Hat—Black crape hat, straw facing; can be made in all white or black. $18.50 to $25.00.

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The Hat — Black milan sailor with gros grain bow at back, $16.50.

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TOWARDS VICTORY!

The New Patriotism It is with no intention of belittling the greatness of our forefathers that we dedicate the Fourth of July number of THE WOMAN VOTER to the movement for universal peace. We appreciate the courage and devotion which made this Republic possible; we honor the brave men and women who gave their lives so generously that our nation might be free. But we recognize that we are living in a different era and we find a larger patriotism than that which is concerned with battles and blood-shed. This new patriotism rests upon peace and brotherliness, it includes a belief that the welfare of the people and the success of all those movements which are dedicated to the common good is more vital than the development of military power. It deplores the warlike spirit among nations, understanding that greed and lust for military attainment is carried on at the expense of the common people, with terrific cost to social progress. It looks forward hopefully to the day when harmony and co-operation will exist among all nations of the earth; it believes that as each country is freed from the burden which war and the imminent danger of war lays upon it, great resources which are now wasted in devising means of carrying death and destruction will be released and devoted to bringing life and happiness.

Victory in Illinois! Suffrage victories occur so frequently nowadays that we can hardly give them due celebration or realize to the fullest extent just what they portend. Within a period of eight months we have won Oregon, Kansas, Arizona, Alaska and Illinois. This means that there are three million women voters in the United States and that the woman in politics is no longer a negligible factor but a force with which the great political parties must reckon.

The Woman Suffrage Bill, granting the right to vote for all statutory offices in the State, passed the Illinois Legislature on the 11th of June, and Governor Dunne added his signature on the 26th of June.

Under the terms of the bill, women who are citizens of the United States and twenty-one years old may vote for Presidential Electors, members Board of Equalization, Clerk of Appellate Court, County Collector and Surveyor, members Board of Assessors and Board of Review, sanitary district trustees, all city, village and town officers, except police magistrates; upon all questions or propositions submitted to the electors of a municipality or other sub-division of the State, and for the following township officers: Supervisor, Town Clerk, Assessor, Collector and Highway Commissioners and at all township meetings.

THE FIRST ONE EAST OF "THE MOTHER OF WATERS."

Copyright 1913, John T. McCutcheon. Courtesy The Chicago Tribune

The Spring Election While this is a limited franchise, it grants to women all the powers which they can have without a constitutional amendment. Plans are already under way for further enfranchisement. It is hoped that a measure for full and complete citizenship will pass a constitutional convention in the near future. In the meanwhile, the women of Illinois may participate in national and municipal campaigns. Politicians are said to be deeply interested in the Chicago Spring election. For the first time in the history of the city, women will have a voice in electing the thirty-five Aldermen; indeed, there is no reason why there may not be women candidates for the political offices.

Illinois is the largest State that has granted citizenship to women. As the first suffrage State East of the Mississippi, its influence in the Middle Western campaigns will be significant. It has twenty-nine votes in the Electoral College, which will give the women great power in the Presidential campaign. Altogether it is one of the most important events in the history of woman suffrage in this country. It proves again that victories are bound to come when women work persistently, intelligently and effectively for the Cause.

♣ ♣ ♣

Victory in Norway On the 11th of June, the Storthing (Norwegian Parliament) passed an amendment to the Constitution granting the parliamentary franchise to women regardless of property qualifications. Since 1908 women have had limited parliamentary franchise, although in the municipalities they have equal political rights with men. The Norwegian National Woman Suffrage Association is justly proud of this victory which is the result of ceaseless effort. The bill says: "Entitled to vote are the Norwegian citizens, *men and women,* who have fulfilled 25 years of age, have resided in Norway 5 years and live there."

♣ ♣ ♣

Our Sympathy to Dr. Shaw Several well known labor leaders are threatened with prison terms for using the boycott in their propaganda. If members of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage were subject to the same fate for their recent blacklisting of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, then, indeed, would the militancy of the Antis come to a logical conclusion. But we fear that the case will never reach the Supreme Court, and bereft of legal consolation we can only offer our sincere sympathy to Dr. Shaw. It must be a great sorrow for her to know that she will be forever deprived of the privilege of debating and discussing woman suffrage with the Antis. According to their announcement of June 15th, she is to thus punished because of her "wild" and "irresponsible" statements.

The offending remarks, made by our National President at the hearing before the Senate Committee, were as follows:

> We do not fear that little band of professional anti-women going around the country advocating home, heaven, and mother. The only purpose they serve is that by holding out their skirts they act as a screen for the liquor traffic, the gamblers, the vicious, and those interested in dance halls and places where young girls are ruined.

♣ ♣ ♣

A Loud Noise is not an Answer This accusation, according to the officials of the Anti-Suffrage Association, is false; they are indignant, abused and insulted. Then why do they not issue a comprehensive statement proving that there is no truth in Dr. Shaw's assertion? A loud commotion of protest is not necessarily a convincing reply. It is time that the Antis prove

"OF WHAT USE WOULD WOMAN BE IN WAR?"

conclusively to the public that they are not in the same group on the suffrage issue as are the liquor dealers and other interests opposed to the general welfare.

♣ ♣ ♣

Our Almost-Friend Under "Topics of the Day," in the *New York Times,* there was a remarkably comprehensive statement of this uneffective attack of the Antis upon Dr. Shaw. The writer says:

> The antis themselves are far from careful always to be either couteous or correct in formulating accusation against those whom they consider erring sisters, as was illustrated only a few weeks ago when they discovered and vehemently exploited a wholly imaginary "sex appeal" in the innocent following of the day's fashions by the suffrage paraders. The suffragists resented, as well they might, this charge and its implications, but they were saved, possibly by the possession of humor, from getting very much excited over it. Certainly, with all their capacity for making mistakes, they were not misguided enough to refuse thereafter to argue with any opponent. That is the one error of policy they never commit. Again, the very first quality a punishment should have is that of—punishing.
>
> Dr. Shaw is a veteran warrior who certainly will not be disarmed by such a little thing as anybody's refusal to answer her. She is extremely apt to say that the refusal is itself an answer, and go on with her oratory quite undisturbed.

♣ ♣ ♣

Labor Women and Anti-Suffrage That the Antis are not the only ones to pass resolutions is evinced by the action of the National Women's Trade Union League at the Annual Convention in Saint Louis. It will be

remembered that many of the Antis would save the working women from the additional burden of protecting themselves by means of the ballot. This is what the working women of America have to say upon the subject:

"Whereas, A group of women of leisure, who, by accident of birth, have led sheltered lives and know nothing of the dangers and hardships confronting the workingwomen, and who never through experience have had to face the misery that low wages and long hours produce, are carrying on an active campaign of propaganda to defeat the efforts of workingwomen to obtain this essential instrument of their industrial freedom, and,

"Whereas, Every thinking woman realizes her individual and social responsibility toward controlling these conditions for herself, her fellow workers and the coming generation and wants the power the ballot will give her and her fellow workers, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the National Women's Trade Union League of America in convention assembled, representing the organized workingwomen of America, hereby solemnly protest against the active opposition of these women of leisure who persist in selfishly obstructing the efforts of the organized workingwomen to obtain full citizenship, thereby making the struggle for the protection of the working people's homes immeasurably more difficult."

♣ ♣ ♣

Suffrage Wins in the Senate Committee Although the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage had reported favorably upon the proposed national amendment in May, it was not until June 13th that the formal report was presented to the Senate. It will be remembered that the amendment provides that *"the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."* The report, which was eloquent and convincing, was presented by Senator Ashurst of Arizona, with the recommendation that the resolution be submitted to the States for their adoption or ratification.

The Senate Committee, of which Senator Thomas of Colorado, was Chairman, consisted of the following members: Senators Owen of Oklahoma, Ashurst of Arizona, Ransdell of Louisiana, Hollis of New Hampshire, Sutherland of Utah, Jones of Washington, Clapp of Minnesota, and Catron of New Mexico. George B. Lang served as clerk. According to the majority, the extension of the franchise to women is justified by every test which students of government set down for the enfranchisement of any class of citizens.

♣ ♣ ♣

The Report in Brief In considering the granting of equal franchise to women, the following tests are to be considered, according to the Senate report: Their willingness to vote; willingness to study questions voted upon, and the character and fitness of candidates; the likelihood that they will vote against dishonest persons and dishonest measures, and will refuse to be bribed; directly or indirectly; that they will place country above party; that they will recognize the result of elections as the will of the people and, therefore, the law; that they will continue to fight for a righteous although defeated cause so long as there is a reasonable hope of success; that women are able to write and read and are taxpayers.

The report continues with these words:

We do not feel called upon to discuss, even if it be debatable, the question as to equality of the two sexes from an intellectual standpoint. Government is strong or weak, capable or deficient, according to the people who make up the Government. That the granting of the elective franchise to women would add to the strength, efficiency, justice and fairness of government, we have not the slightest doubt.

In this republic we are engaged in a struggle against fraud and violence, avarice and stupidity—a struggle in behalf of liberty and justice—and it will promote the success of this struggle to add to the present class of voters one other class, the women, in whom the materialistic is generally submerged for the idealistic; a class of voters which looks at all laws and movements in the light of how such laws and movements will effect their children; how such laws and conditions will promote morals, human health and human progress, more especially than as to how this or that particular law will serve material or property interest.

♣ ♣ ♣

The International Suffrage Congress Representatives from twenty-five nations covering five continents of the world have been assembled in Budapest at the Woman Suffrage Congress. Mrs. Catt, the President of the International Alliance, made her annual address on the opening day, June 15th. She dwelt on the phenomenal growth of the woman movement which exists in practically every country of the world, mentioning the suffrage bills which have been considered in 17 Par-

A RESPECTFUL SALUTATION.

Courtesy The New York Tribune.

liaments and 33 State and other Legislatures, and calling attention to the remarkable victories in the United States during the year.

A strong feature of Mrs. Catt's address was her denunciation of white slavery, particularly in the Oriental countries. She appealed to the women of the West to aid in the awakening and emancipation of their sisters in Eastern countries where thousands of young girls are sacrificed annually.

♣ ♣ ♣

The Congress and Militancy Although there were many attempts to gain an expression of opinion regarding militancy, the Congress passed a resolution declining to go on record regarding the matter, as the constitution of the Alliance forbids interference in questions of national policy. In the resolution was included a statement that a sincere revolution accompanied by disorder had never been construed as an argument against man suffrage.

Later the delegates passed a vote of protest against the practice of the opponents of woman suffrage in utilizing the militant methods adopted by a minority as a reason for withholding the vote from women throughout the world.

♣ ♣ ♣

To bring about universal peace will be the great achievement of the Twentieth Century. I invite the American women into the ranks. We are sure that Peace will be the ultimate winner, for Might is not meeting Might to prove the victory. Might must show her hands blood-stained with the wars of many centuries, and must come under the judgment of Divine Love, which knows that no force nor enemy can defeat it.

And, as women, our fight means teaching. You ask what is the present hour's programme? Here it is:

Teach a high faith in the right.

Teach the young to stand by this faith when they come to vote.

Teach them that your federated States stand not alone for justice to each other, but justice to every other.

Teach them that the American ideal is the brotherhood of the world from ocean to ocean, straight through the Panama Canal, across the Pacific Isles, into the heart of the colored races, as a standard and an example to every other power.

Teach them that the ideal of Washington and Lincoln was not to give history another "World Power" to deal with the rest, but a nation brave enough to unfold universal brotherhood, the final religion, to all the rest.

Teach them the courage to refuse to be conquerors.

Teach them good will to every race and tongue.

Teach them to aim to keep their Nation as the leader for movements for righteousness and peace among men.

Teach them that the greatest protection to their Nation is in its moral courage.

Teach them to protest against every opposing movement.

Teach them that pure patriotism means world welfare.

Teach them that good will is a stronger protection than armies and navies.

Give them the vision of a united Congress of all States, working for a new international federation, and international ethical co-operation.

Teach them that they are the real Peace League of the present and the future, upon whom as an army, not of scouts but of lovers, the future ideal of this race and of all races depends.

Teach them to be inter-patriotic, inter-racial, international.

BERTHA VON SUTTNER,
Woman's International Review.

MOTHERS OF MEN.

BY

MAY PRESTON SLOSSON

A vision of pallid women,
Of faces furrowed with pain;
The sound of a bitter question:
"Was our agony in vain?"

"In face of Death did we win them—
Our babies so sweet and dear;
We wrestled with Death at their bedsides
Thro' age-long nights of fear.

"To Death, at last, did we yield them,
As Nations commanded us, then
They squandered the rich gift granted
By loyal Mothers of Men!

" 'Our Country calls!' and we yielded,
And went alone thro' the years;
Did anyone hear our sobbing?
Did anyone heed our tears?

"But listen! along the ages—
The tread of slow, heavy feet
Comes; bearing back to our bosoms
Our babies that were so sweet!

"And listen! their life-blood slowly
Drips, drop by drop, thro' the years,
And drop by drop, if you heed them
The mothers' terrible tears!

"Oh, Nations, drunk with ambition,
Or mad with the lust for gain,
Have you not enough of carnage?
Was our agony in vain?

"For centuries have we suffered
That wars upon Earth might cease;
The Mothers of Men have risen
To ask of the Nations—PEACE!"

The Woman Voter is greatly indebted to Mr. C. B. Falls, the artist, who has so generously contributed our new cover design, and we take this opportunity of expressing our hearty appreciation of his kindness.

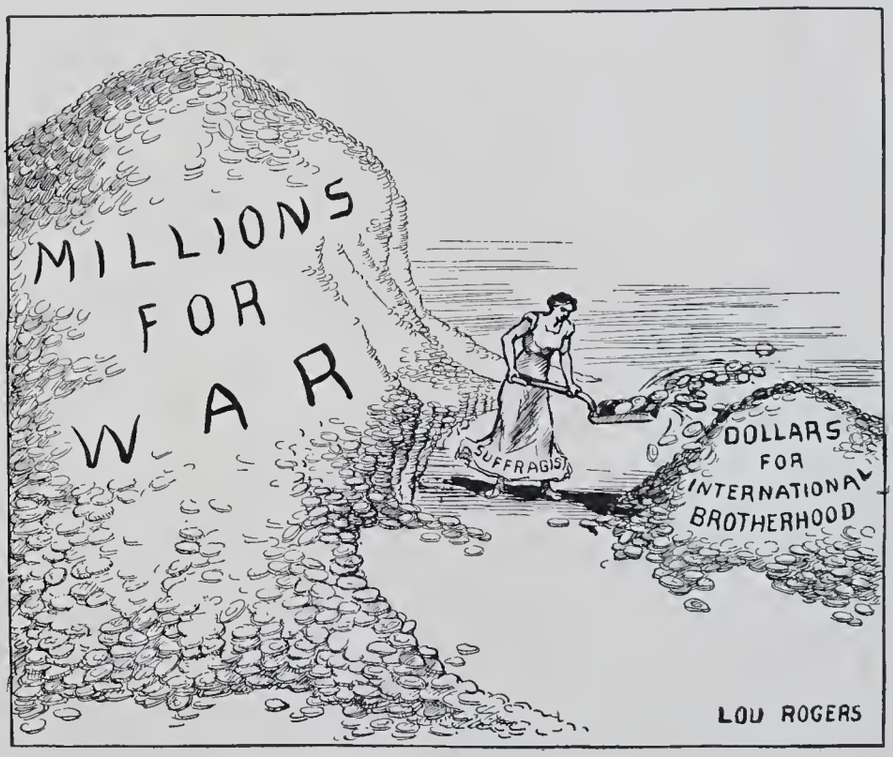
DO SUFFRAGISTS CARE ABOUT OUR MAD MILITARISM?

BY
LUCIA AMES MEAD

HOW many women who are focussing their whole attention on securing the ballot two years hence realize that they have an immediate duty to perform for their country, which, if neglected, will make far more difficult the problems they will have to deal with when the ballot is attained? To-day there is one problem on which so many others depend, it is so fundamental, far reaching, so little understood, that everyone who understands it feels like crying from the housetops, "Halt! Listen! Lend your ears!"

Though, alas, you can not vote, you earnest women can do something. You can learn the facts and tell them. Not one in a hundred knows them. Use your imagination; fill out with warm flesh and blood these figures that seem to the dull and stupid so tiresome and meaningless. Make them real and vital and thought-compelling. See to it that your husband, brother, father, your pastor, editor, your grocer and milkman know them and know that you care about them.

Bring home to this peace-loving people, that flatters itself it never was or will be militant, that we are slipping faster down the toboggan slide of militarism toward the abyss than any other nation in Christendom. This is no wildly extravagant statement, but it does not mean, of course, that our navy equals England's nor our army equals Germany's. It means that without excuse, we are rushing faster into reliance upon force than is any other nation. It means that we are already spending a larger per cent. of our total expenditure in preparing for future war than any other nation in the world but Germany, and that Secretary Meyer and General Leonard Wood are urging a great increase on this.



She Will Shift The Piles. *Courtesy of Judge.*

The United States, protected by two oceans, which has no enemies but purely theoretical ones, spends as large a per cent. as the most exposed nation in the world, hemmed in by resentful France, the Russian bear, and the jealous, suspicious nation which has a navy twice as formidable as hers. Germany and the United States both spend 43 per cent. on their armies and navies.

Great Britain, with her far-flung battle line, with her danger of starvation in time of war, actually spends only 34 per cent. of all her national expenditure in preparing for future war, and Russia, France, and Austria expend a still smaller per cent.

These startling facts should bid us pause and ask why should this self-sustaining nation, which has no fear of France or England, with whom it can have complete arbitration treaties any time it wants them, be so in terror of the possible future enmity of other nations that it must tax its people for war preparations so much more than do all other nations but one? The United States has had only three foreign wars and began them all. They were all avoidable, though Great Britain's treatment of our sailors did give us great provocation before 1812. In all those wars combined we lost less than 15,000 men by foreign bullets. This fact is in none of the histories, but ought to be taught to every school boy. Many men and women of intelligence, if asked to guess, would not get within 100,000 of the correct number. When we stop to analyze our dangers they shrink to almost nothing so far as attack from outside is concerned, but they amount to startling proportions when we consider those at home against which we are providing most inadequate defence.

We have fought only Great Britain, with whom we shall soon celebrate the Hundred Years of Peace; Mexico, with whom we fought a war that General Grant called one of the most unjust wars ever fought by a strong people against a weak one; and Spain, the war with whom would, in Minister Woodford's opinion, have been prevented had we waited forty-eight hours.

We know that we shall fight none of these nations again unless, as previously, we open war ourselves, which is most unlikely. We know that Japan, which has her hands more than full with the management of her affairs at home and in Manchuria, Korea and Formosa, would commit national suicide were she to attack the Philippines and thus leave her own possessions exposed to

encroachments by her old enemies—China and Russia. Her recent changes of Cabinet were due to her anti-militaristic policy. We know that she is well aware that she has nothing to gain but everything to lose by severing relations with her best friend and customer and former teacher—the United States.

As to Germany, the only other nation ever mentioned with whom we might possibly have trouble, her case is much the same. She also would commit national suicide were she to pick a quarrel with us and leave herself exposed on every side. Nearly one-fifth of our population is of German descent; our scholars all owe an incalculable debt to that land of science, law and order, and instead of adopting a dog in the manger policy we might well encourage her citizens to peaceful purchase and development of vacant lands in South America, where ignorance and superstition have sway and which are further from us than Germany itself.

There is not the slightest danger of war for Americans with any people on earth unless we are ourselves primarily responsible for it. The fact, therefore, that we are spending two dollars out of every three in paying for past war and in preparation for future war must be viewed with horror by every one who realizes our negligence and parsimony as compared with other nations in preventing loss of life and property within our borders. One fact which suffragists should spread abroad is that 600,000 American citizens perish every year needlessly. That means that 40 per cent. of all who die are lost from preventable diseases like typhoid or tuberculosis, preventable accident like the Triangle Shirt Waist Fire, and the countless losses by railroads, automobiles, mines and homicides. No other civilized nation can show such a record.

In presenting some of these facts in the issue of January 18th in the *Outlook,* the editor rejoined: "It is a common sophistry to say that it is wrong to spend money on one thing because money ought to be spent on another. If an adequate navy is wrong, let us refuse to have one; if it is right and desirable, let us have it, and let us also fight lynching, graft, disease, and corruption with all our might."

This statement ignores the fact that, given a certain amount of revenue, every dollar spent on fighting fictitious foes is just so much taken from fighting real ones. If we put last year $15,000,000 into one battleship, we have just so much less of Federal revenue to put into forestry and for eradicating tuberculosis and other evils. Unless we are to double our taxation, we can not fight the evils that threaten us within without curtailing something from our largest outgo, which is for past and future war. As we have just enormously increased our pensions, and are paying $190,000,000 now for them, while in 1879 we only paid $30,000,000, we must cut off, if anywhere, from our preparations for future war.

Says the *Outlook,* "if an adequate navy is wrong." Now, nothing that is adequate or sufficient can be "wrong" without a contradiction of terms. Of course we must have an adequate navy, that is, adequate for our needs. Our present navy is vastly more than adequate for our needs. *Our budget for the National Childrens' Bureau is much less than the cost of repairs on two little torpedo-boat destroyers and all that the state, national and city governments are doing to exterminate the white plague is only the cost of one short-lived battleship.* All that is being spent in eradicating the widespread hookworm disease is only about the cost of running one first-class battleship for one year. It is idle to say that this awful outgo for militarism must continue and that at the same time we must eradicate the foes within, unless the public is willing to double its taxation.

Suffragists in general desire peace and know that government is not based on force. As soon as they know all the facts they will not be deluded by the sophisticated arguments of those military Congressmen who create a hysteria and panic wholly unworthy of a republic, which has every inch of its seacoast protected even if it had no navy. Every seacoast city has its forts; every unfortified place is protected from bombardment by the Hague agreement of 1907, and landing troops can be prevented by planting mines. As well ask an architect whether you need a new house as to ask a naval man whether we need another battleship.

If any one would inform herself and friends, send to the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass., for Representative Slayden's report on the Militia Pay Bill, and for a small leaflet giving much information for women, entitled "Club Women and the Peace Movement." Both are free on application. Meanwhile, let every suffragist propound this question to every voter whom she meets, "Why does Congress pay 43 per cent. of all our expenditure in preparing for future war, while Great Britain spends only 34 per cent., and all but Germany spends less?"

♣ ♣ ♣

MRS. EMMA SMITH De VOE'S SUFFRAGE RULES.

1—Keep the issue single. Be for nothing but suffrage; against nothing but anti-suffrage.

2—Pin your faith to the printed word. It carries conviction.

3—Rely upon facts rather than arguments.

4—Plead affirmative arguments. Put your opponent on the defensive.

5—Convert the indifferent; there are thousands of them. Let the incorrigible alone; they are only a few.

6—Avoid big meetings! They rouse your enemies.

7—Avoid antagonizing big business, but get the labor vote quietly.

8—Be confident of winning.

9—Try to have every voter in the State asked by some woman to vote for the amendment; this will carry it.

10—Always be good-natured and cheerful.

The Pictorial Review for July.

DO YOU KNOW HER?

BY

DOROTHEA MOORE

MY dear, they did, too. Only yesterday—right in front of the Taft—my dearest friend asked me to join the thing. And when I said, "My child, everybody is being asked," she merely laughed. If she is my dearest friend, I have to confess that I detest her laugh, and that naturally. I just looked her over—you know how I can look a person over when they deserve it—I looked her over from her shoes to that queer feather she has in her hat this winter—not her color at all, you know—and waited.

Really, Mary has her times of being trying—if she is my dearest friend—and I saw that she was merely going to pay no attention and go about her affairs, as if it didn't matter a bit.

You know, I am not a reading woman, except novels, of course, but I do have my own opinions about things and I have my feelings, too, those deep womanly intuitions that count for more than just reason. And besides, they come so much easier—don't you think so?

"Mary," I said, and I said it almost solemnly, "you come right into the hotel with me now and let's talk this matter right out. You tell me that two hundred women in New Haven, of all sorts and kinds, and some very nice ones I've no doubt, belong to this Franchise League. But I don't belong, and I am not sure but that you are just being carried off your feet because you are so light minded."

You know Mary has done so much all her life and been so interested in so many things and she reads so many strange books—books on biology and science and poetry, too, actually, my dear—that I am afraid it has made her a little loose minded. I don't use the word in any bad sense, my dear. You know Mary is really my dearest friend. But I don't seem to feel that she shows that sweet, soft, resigned womanly spirit that makes men love us, and support us.

Mary was fearfully busy and I literally had to drag her into the tea room, and I almost thought for a minute she didn't care to have me talk it over with her. But you know how firm I can be when it is right, and I got her in at last. But we didn't get a chance to discuss the thing for a while because that waiter—aren't waiters odd, hardly human are they — would bring me toast instead of pastry, and when I did get the pastry everybody there had looked the things over and I just felt they were a little too worn and common for me, so we had to have something else, and you know, my dear, how Mary will chat with the waiters—deplorable—and take it all I was worn out before I began to talk. I wouldn't let Mary talk to me, because she is so positive and she has a long string of reasons for her opinions taken from those books she reads, and I feel it is very unfair to me, because I don't read them, naturally I wouldn't, you know. I found when I once got started that I had plenty of opinions of my own, too. You can't wait to hear them just now? Oh, you must, really, because when people ask you where I stand, you will be able to tell them exactly.

Well, now, here we are. Don't sit in that chair, my dear; it makes a woman like you look so florid and healthy.

No one but just those who know me deeply, know my real self, think I am a scholarly person. Edward, my husband, does, though; he says that once let me get hold of a thing and I simply never let it go. Well, I have been studying this franchise matter for a week, whenever I had a leisure moment; of course, that isn't often, because I always begin to get my spring things very early; I just won't have picked over things, and with teas and bridge and opera I am pretty busy. But I have managed—you know what a manager I am—I think it is wonderful if I do say it, just how I overdraw my bank account every month, of course this gives Edward, my husband, such a perfect idea of what to expect, so few wives do that.

I actually have twenty-five splendid reasons against these voting women. I heard that they had a meeting in New York and answered twenty-five reasons the other day, but naturally they were not my reasons, because I think they really could not be done away with in that airy fashion. Oh, wait a minute, I do believe I've got my list here in my bag. Isn't it a sweet bag? I made Edward give it to me yesterday for my birthday. No, it wasn't my birthday, but I don't like people who are kept down by such small unromantic ideas, and besides I wanted the bag. Yes, here it is, I am so methodical, you know. I keep all my bills in one little drawer in my desk and when the first of the month comes I just empty the whole thing onto my husband's desk and leave them there. He can't read or write or do anything until they are out of the way, so of course he attends to them at once, and we never have any trouble over them; I thing disagreements over money are so vulgar, don't you, especially between husband and wife?

Now, here is number one; you see I have them numbered. Method, dear, method. Let us take number one first. One thing I will say for *The Woman's Journal*, they do print these things in such a nice clear way, and for a woman like me who plays bridge four nights a week, it tells, I assure you.

Well, the first thing is that "It will unsex women," isn't that true? I never will read any of those perfectly horrid books about sex that

are going about just now, but I just rely on my feeling. Don't you?

Number two: "It would make women less attractive." My dear, I used to think that, too, and of course, if that is so we might as well give right up, because, goodness me, if we don't get married while we are pretty and while men are rather thoughtless, we may all have to be earning our own livings.

Number three is "Woman's place is the home," yes, of course, but we rather hate to stay unless it is our day, don't we? After I get my maids and a good butler in the beginning of the season, I am simply never there. The second maid likes the dog so well that she keeps him in just darling condition, and every one knows that it is just wickedly ignorant to bring up children oneself with all these new things that have to be done for them. I take two good Mother's Magazines and I make nurse read them, too. And of course I belong to our Mother's Club; why, I am vice-president. Do have one of these jolly chocolate cakes with your second cup. They do make the littlest cake here at the Taft I ever did see, don't they? I think the pastry cook must keep an enlarging glass to see when he has finished one.

I'll just take the numbers I think the most important. It's getting late and I have an anti suffrage meeting at three. Here is number thirteen, unlucky of course, "Women don't understand politics." Well, it may not be quite polite, but I should answer that as Mr. Wilson did the other day—"Rats."

I'll just choose one more, number eighteen, "Indirect influence is enough." I can tell you the truest story to prove that. I have a friend in Los Angeles who believes that and worked against the suffrage amendment as hard as she could. She is awfully philanthropic of course, and so took up with a scheme to help the men in the county jail out there. She wanted some city land for a farm, so she took her motor and put on her lovely furs, she has such beautiful dark red hair and such nice reddish sables, and called on every one. As that didn't seem quite sure she asked the nicest to a luncheon at her husband's club, and I think that finished them. One was quite insulting, and after his luncheon, and my dear, she said he ate as if for a wager, he sat back quite vulgarly in his chair and sighed for very fullness, and then roared right out at her, "Well, ma'am, what do you want of us?" She is an extremely lovely and refined woman and she was terribly insulted, but her husband wouldn't do a thing to help her. He was horrid and told her she might have expected it with her "woman's ways." What ways could she have, she wasn't a man, was she?

You must really go? Well, so must I. You have a suffrage meeting at four. Well, my dear, I have known you for years, you know we were girls together and I think you ought to let me guide you in matters of this kind. You know I am two months your elder, and after all I have said to you to-day I shall take it as really unfriendly if you go to your meeting. You don't take it so that I am going to an anti meeting. Why, my dearest girl, of course not, that is a wholly different matter.

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FROM DAYS THAT ARE GONE.

A MEMBER of the Woman Suffrage Party has brought to light an interesting letter, written by one of the generation that is now past. The writer, while visiting in Brookline went to hear Lucretia Mott preach in Fraternity Hall. She says:

"If ever I grow rich, you will see me in Quaker costume. I never saw anything equal to her plain cap and the head it covered was so noble. She spoke an hour without notes and papers of any kind and when she said she was a schoolgirl in Boston in 1805, I was lost in amazement that a woman of her age could retain her memory so perfectly. She says that when she was in England and Scotland different clergymen invited her into their pulpits, and that two hundred years ago their sect recognized the equality of women with men by allowing them to speak in their meetings. I was pleased with her beautiful liberality and her perfect refinement and good taste. I never knew much about her but she was associated in my mind with other noisy females whom I cannot admire. I am glad to have seen a *lady* speak in public."

♣ ♣ ♣

"The Finnish women want what all other intelligent women want—protected childhood, protected motherhood, better schools, rational marriage laws, safer and cleaner factories, pure food, good housekeeping in state and municipality. Women work for these things without the ballot, and they work for them rather more effectively, with the ballot."—Rheta Childe Dorr, in *The Metropolitan Magazine.*

♣ ♣ ♣

THE MARCH OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

One little suffrage State, lonely to the view,
Didn't go and bust the home; then there were two.
Two little suffrage States, where the sex was free,
Didn't take men's jobs away; then there were three.
Three little suffrage States, hollerin' for more,
Didn't seem to blight the crops; then there were four.
Four little suffrage States, helping men to strive,
Didn't go and put on "pants"; then there were five.
Five little suffrage States, deep in politics,
Didn't scorn the frying pan; then there were six.
Six little suffrage States, voting just like men,
Didn't lack for chivalry; then there were ten.
Ten little suffrage States where the Right is great,
Heaven speed the happy day there'll be forty-eight.

—McLandburgh Wilson in the *New York Sun.*

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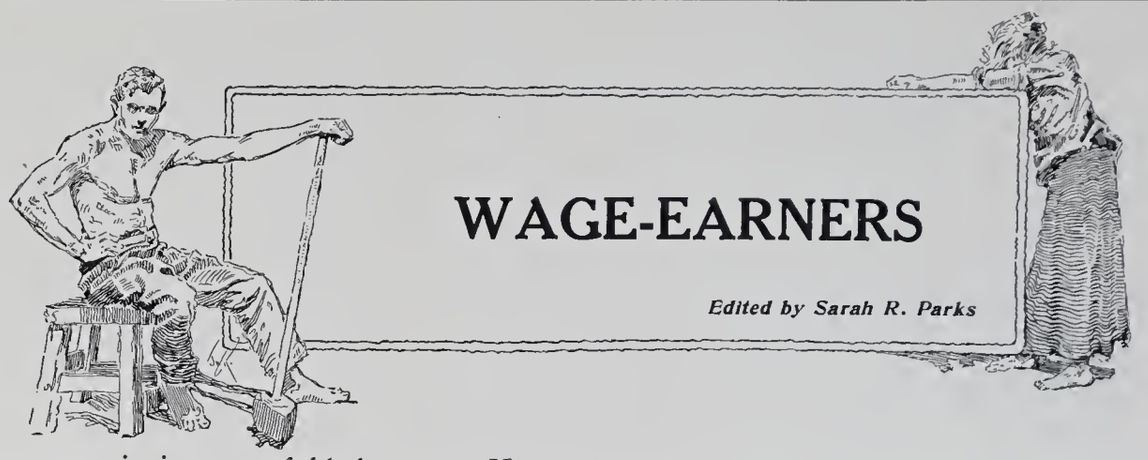
It took a Boston woman to explain that a suffragist has a wish-bone, while a suffragette has a back-bone.—*Boston Herald.*



WAGE-EARNERS

Edited by Sarah R. Parks

"Your power is in your folded arms. You have killed the mills; you have stopped production; you have broken off profits. Any other violence you may commit is less than this, and it will only react upon yourselves." So they have folded their arms, 25,000 of them. Since February 25th the silk mills of Paterson have stood idle. And for this violence—for in spite of newspaper reports the strikers seem to have committed no other violence—men, women and young girls have been threatened, clubbed, and thrown into jail.

The Paterson jail! Every uprising of the people brings new revelations. This strike has made some of us stop to wonder how many jails in this country are in a condition worthy of the middle ages. I read John Reed's account, drawn from his own experiences in the jail, and found it hard to believe that such conditions could exist in America to-day—"blankets used indiscriminately by healthy and diseased and never cleaned"; mattresses and floors "filthy and crawling with vermin"; food, "a mess full of dead bedbugs and lice"; two drinking cups which "as far as could be discovered are never cleaned," and two towels a day for fifty-six prisoners; healthy men thrown into the same cell with a syphilitic who "had running sores all over him." But a writer who has investigated the matter somewhat tells me that such conditions are probably typical of the jails in small towns throughout the country. And a shirtwaist girl who spent five days on Blackwell's Island says that the description pictures perfectly the prison conditions which she endured.

Paterson is also bringing home to us once more another fact too serious to be lightly forgotten. Our state and national constitutions (such sacred documents whenever they can be used to inhibit eight-hour laws or compensation acts) come perilously near to being waste paper when the rights they guarantee conflict with vested capital. We all know that in West Virginia the most fundamental rights were persistently violated for years before the strike and most flagrantly during it. In Paterson free speech, free press, and free assemblage have been denied and false arrests made by the hundreds.

Two little girls with school books under their arms were found one morning among the prisoners when the police stopped to examine their wagon load upon reaching the station. Although the children were released because they were so clearly unconnected with the strike, nobody seemed to see that their very presence there reflected on the fairness of the arrests or on the reliability of the policemen's testimony that "each and every one" of the prisoners had been guilty of various misdemeanors. Recorder Carroll did not hesitate to deal out the usual fines and imprisonments. Another time he sentenced a seventeen-year-old girl picket against whom it was not even charged that she had used violence, to sixty days. Nor is it merely lawful picketing that is thus interfered with. The strikers' halls have been closed on an absurd pretext and their meetings forbidden. Editor Scott is sentenced to from one to fifteen years' imprisonment for criticising Chief-of-Police Bimson who had boasted that he would break the strike. In the neighboring socialist town of Haledon, where they are cordially welcomed, enormous crowds gather in mass-meetings. They seemed to me as I wandered among them very courteous, good-natured and peaceful; but underneath, no doubt, is all the riotous violence Paterson fears. For on every hand I heard men saying: "Just wait till next November. We'll show them a thing or two then. It's their turn now. But wait till we get a chance to vote. McBride will never be mayor again." Large numbers of them are even threatening to vote the Socialist ticket!

The conditions against which these workers are striking were very bad. The textile industry is one of the worst in the country everywhere. So many children work. I talked with fifteen-year-old girls who had begun work at thirteen, such little girls that they have to stand on benches in order to reach the looms they control. Wages are so low. "They say we can make $30 a week," one of the more skilful workers told me. "I have made that in a week. But it's so seldom. My pay doesn't average $700 a year. How is a man to support a family on that?" Many of the "strike mothers" in New York have an idea how; they remember how some of the Paterson babies they took ate the first week they were here, and how their bodies look as if they had been underfed for years. The strikers' demands for an eight-hour day, an increase in pay, and the abolition of the many loom system, with its heavy drain on the workers' strength, does not seem unreasonable.

IS WOMAN SUFFRAGE RIGHT?

BY

SANFORD W. ABBEY.

In a letter to Mr. Beedle, Mr. Abbey writes: "I served two terms in the New York Legislature, once in 1890, and again in 1910, and I want to say the so-called arguments put up there by the opponents of Woman Suffrage were the most flimsy I ever heard.

I spent last summer in Idaho, where I witnessed the primaries participated in by both sexes, and everything went off harmoniously, the women turning out equally with the men."

THE question as to the wisdom of women possessing the franchise, seems to me an abstract proposition, and resolves itself into one of right, or wrong.

There cannot by any possible construction be any such thing as any middle ground between the two.

It is either the one, or it is the other.

If it is right,—as I have as yet to hear any reasonable excuse why one-half of American *citizenry* should be deprived of the same privileges now accorded to the other half,—then why quibble because some women say they do not desire those privileges?

If it is right, and even a small minority of women *do* desire those privileges, then all women, not otherwise disqualified, should have them.

The person who contends that man's superior wisdom better fits him to wrestle with the affairs of state, than does woman's sagacity, to exercise the same functions, is either woefully ignorant of feminine capabilities, or else has no conception of the wisdom of the creation, as enunciated in the teachings of Christianity.

The functions of government are equally blind to the young, male or female, and can only be acquired by persistent and conscientious effort, by either.

The Creator in His infinite wisdom endowed each with intellects capable of development, which, at maturity are not only ready, but eager to grasp the problems of life and wrestle with the requirements of civilization, and so, given the same opportunities, under the same conditions, who would venture the prediction that Woman's Suffrage would result in failure?

But we are told that regulating the affairs of government is without woman's sphere, that her position within the home requires all her time and the exercise of her intellect in the discharge of her domestic duties, that man, and man alone is the only animal capable of dealing with the functions of government and regulating its conduct.

I am willing to admit that no woman, nor man either, will ever rise above her or his own standard of excellence. If that standard be high and noble such will be the character formed by it. If it be low and faulty then such will be the character formed under its influence.

So it is in the affairs of state. A corrupt and venal body of legislators will accomplish much to lower and degrade the reputation of the commonwealth, many such instances being fresh in mind, while a noble and conscientious legislature will receive the encomiums of the people, whose public servants they are.

Will any honest man contend for a moment that womankind, in intellect, in reputation, in character, in virtue, in all that tends to inspire and elevate mankind to a higher and nobler plane of civilization, is not equal to man in the fulfillment of these virtues? I think not.

The success of many of our men who have entered public life has depended largely on the advice and assistance of their wives, as attested to by the men themselves. Those who have failed may attribute their failure, either to their own lack of gray matter, or their refusal to act on the counsel of womankind,—or both.

We men are unruly brutes. We are apt to detest advice from any quarter. We each think we are possessed with about all the intelligence, manhood, virtue, integrity and self-reliance there is agoing,—that is, until we run up against some proposition that runs counter to our conception of affairs,—then we get a rude shock that jostles our sensibilities, awakens for the moment a doubt as to our invincibility, and then we resume our former attitude and go strutting about full of conceit and contentment, fully convinced that this old world could not exist without,—"me."

But what about our wives, our mothers, our daughters, or our sisters?

Do we stop and consider they are also human, that they are possessed with the same qualities of mind, the same general attributes and practically the same desires as ourselves? Do we take account of the fact that they are the mothers of the present and future generations, that they constitute one-half of our citizens, and as such, are entitled to the same consideration and the same privileges as we are entitled to?

This nation sacrificed, directly and indirectly, a quarter of a million human lives, and spent billions of dollars to free four million black men, —at the time totally unfit to take a hand in the affairs of the government,—and then conferred the ballot on them,—for political reasons.

Each state makes laws taxing property to carry on the affairs of government. Women cannot escape the tax gatherer, and yet with the excep-

tion of ten states she has no voice and can take no part in framing the law that taxes her. Taxation without representation. Is that the kind of justice men bestow upon women?

Equal pay for equal work is turned down by our male-constituted legislatures. Why? Because men want a monopoly of the jobs and the legislature is composed of men. (?) So there you are. They ask for bread and they are given a stone.

But why continue. Every man, if he be honest with himself, recognizes the injustice done the sex that gave us birth, cradled us in infancy, cared for us in childhood, and endeavored to direct our steps in the paths of righteousness as we approached manhood.

Fellow men, until we free from political bondage the fifteen millions of women citizens that have arrived at voting age, and give like consideration to the young when they reach that stage, according them the same rights and prerogatives that we have conferred upon ourselves, recognizing the principle of exact justice unto all, doing unto others as we would be done by,—until we do this thing, can we consistently claim for ourselves those words so welcome to us all, "Well done good and faithful servant"?

Do you ask, will it be right? Yes, right is always right, and will triumph in the end.

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IF THINGS WERE REVERSED.

Miss Jane Addams, in a speech at Milwaukee recently, considered a hypothetical society in which enfranchised women gave their reasons why the ballot should be denied to men.

"What would be the state of the masculine mind," she said, "if the voting women should present to them only the following half dozen objections which are unhappily so familiar to so many of us?

"First—Men would find politics corrupting.

"Second—They would vote as their wives and mothers did.

"Third—Men's suffrage would only double the vote without changing results.

"Fourth—Men's suffrage would diminish the respect for men.

"Fifth—Most men do not want to vote.

"Sixth—The best men would not vote."

La Follette's Magazine.

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That even one individual in a society should be debarred from undertaking that form of social toil for which it is most fitted makes an unnecessary deficit in the general social assets. That one male Froebel should be prohibited or hampered in his labor as an educator of infancy, on the ground that infantile instruction was the field of the female; that one female with gifts in the direction of state administration should be compelled to instruct an infant school, perhaps without any gift for so doing, is a running to waste of social life blood.

OLIVE SCHREINER.

VOICES.

CHORUS OF AGED WOMEN.

Strophe I.

WE might not enter into our estate.
We could not break our fetters, we were bound
Upon the treadmill, and must go the round
Ordained by man, the master of our fate.
Lashed by his love, or goaded by his hate,
We were not free: either as puppets wound
To artificial living: or as hound
Bidden to fetch and carry, crouch, or wait.

CHORUS OF YOUNG GIRLS.

Antistrophe I.

O mothers! Cease your weeping, and rejoice!
Arise! And we will bear ye to the height
Whence ye may glimpse the fairer, broader way.

CHORUS OF AGED WOMEN.

Strophe II.

Too late! But ye—in that ye have the choice—
No longer 'slaved: win onward toward the light!
We would not stand betwixt ye and the day.

ROSALIE JONAS.

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THE SUFFRAGE CREED.

BY

MARY B. HUNTER.

Here is the suffrage creed:

I believe in votes for women.

I believe there is nothing mysterious about politics.

I believe that politics to-day is civic housekeeping.

I believe that the old idea of politics must change.

I believe a vote is the only language which legislators heed.

I believe that a voteless woman is a speechless advocate or protestant.

I believe in government of, by and for the people, and that women are people.

I believe that it is my business to see that laws for better home making are secured and enforced.

I believe that it is my business as a woman living in this year of grace 1912 thoroughly to inform myself on such matters.

I believe that as I contribute to the general fund by paying taxes on all I eat and wear I should have some say in the spending of it.

I believe that it is not honorable for me to expect to gain my wishes through indirect influence—that is, at the expense of another person's wishes.

I believe that inasmuch as equal suffrage has proved that it has promoted the general welfare in such countries as New Zealand, Australia and six of our own states, we, the women in the remaining forty-two states, will prove ourselves equally public spirited and capable.

I believe that if there were any way of securing these things other than by voting, the world would have found it out, but until it does, I believe in votes for women and men.

New York Sun.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY

AN APPRECIATION FROM ENGLAND.

HAVING spoken of the rise of the Woman Suffrage Party as the most important development of the movement in America during the last few years, I am glad to have an opportunity of explaining my reasons for so describing it. I should premise that the word "Party" is not use here in our English sense. "Association" or "League" would perhaps express the meaning better to us.

American Suffragists have found (as probably most English Suffragists have found also) that there exists a very widespread opinion in favour of the principle of women's suffrage, among men and women, and perhaps especially among working people. Yet their opponents perpetually reiterated the cry that "women do not want the vote," and added that "men did not want it for them."

Mrs. Chapman Catt, who is one of the greatest statesmen the movement has produced in America or out of it, conceived the project which has taken shape as the "Woman Suffrage Party," in order to elicit and organize this public opinion in favour of the great reform, and to educate it where it did not exist.

That she was right in believing it to be very widespread was shown by the extraordinarily rapid growth of the new organization. It already numbers, in New York alone, over 80,000 men and women, pledged to the principle of women's suffrage. When it is remembered that New York City is almost as large and quite as difficult to work as our own mighty capital, it will be realised how important such a development as this will be in the future. Other States are following suit, and in Illinois especially there is a large and active "Woman Suffrage Party."

What does membership of the "Party" imply and how is it organized? The members of the Party pay no subscription and have no rights. They are not asked to *do* anything *as members*, though, of course, many of them do join subscription-paying societies already in existence, and all are invited to attend public meetings. But the Party exists primarily to *elicit and organise public opinion.*

Each city is divided into wards, under a ward-leader or captain: each ward further divided into "blocks" of houses. A suffrage visitor is put in charge of each group of houses. It is her business to canvass every house, and invite men and women to become members of the Party. This they do by signing a form which expresses belief in the principle of women's suffrage. It is further her business to canvass her members at stated intervals, and never to relax her efforts to enroll more. She must by personal work of this kind keep her members informed as to the holding of public meetings and demonstrations, and in the aims and methods of the agitation.

It will be observed that this organization is a permanent one. It has nothing in common with (for example) our own "Voters' Petition," organized in 1910. That petition merely *registered* public opinion. The Woman Suffrage Party registers, organises, and educates it. The members, though they pay no subscription and commit themselves only to approval of the principle of women's suffrage, are kept together and in touch with the movement. They are kept interested, and begin to interest others. A petition (as we here know to our cost) is signed, presented, and dies. The Woman Suffrage Party lives and grows.

Its strength lies largely in the fact that its creator has seized on that wherein the woman's movement is strong—voluntary service, not necessarily or primarily political. She has demanded least of that in which it is poor—money. The whole organization costs little in pounds sterling. It costs much in personal service and devotion. Women have always been the poor sex; but to the gift of themselves they are well-accustomed; and there are thousands who have nothing else to give than that great sacrifice.

In conclusion, I would add that New York has always been regarded as the most armed and fortified of States against the suffrage attack. It is too rich and too corrupt politically, too much in the hands of the saloon-keeper and the political "boss" to be easily moved by the appeal to justice and high ideals. Yet it is now believed that New York itself may be carried, in view of the strength and numbers of the Woman Suffrage Party—*A. Maude Royden, The Common Cause, London.*

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WOMEN IN SCHOOL ADMINISTRATIVE POSITIONS

Figures just compiled by the United States Bureau of Education show that four states, Colorado, Idaho, Washington and Wyoming, have women at the head of their state school systems and that there are now 495 women county superintendents in the United States, nearly double the number ten years ago. In Montana, where there are thirty counties, only one man is reported as holding the position of county superintendent. Indiana has a woman as assistant state superintendent, New York reports forty-two women "district superintendents" as against twelve in 1900, and there are many cities that have women on their school boards as well as women superintendents and assistant superintendents.—*Everywoman.*

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And whether the right is presently secured or not, those women have already won. Their opponents may not see this point, though it is not so very recondite; the ineluctable paradox involves a stupendous joke which they may not see either, since it is on them, but the fact is that all those who have been touched by the spirit of these times, when there is a new hope and a new vision in the world, all those who have felt the invigoration of the freer air—to use an old phrase of Ibsen's—that is blowing over the people, are free now; the women who ask the right to vote are already free, because the moment the idea of liberty enters the mind, that moment, such is its noble quality and divine power, it sets the mind free, without regard to external processes or the permissions of the laws.—Brand Whitlock in *The Metropolitan Magazine.*

THE SUFFRAGE BOOK-SHELF

IN THE VANGUARD.

By Katrina Trask. Published by the Macmillan Co. Price, $1.25 *net.*

Mrs. Trask's new play is a moving appeal for peace, an interpretation of brotherhood among men. Without depicting the horrors of war or the terrible sufferings of the battlefield, she brings out clearly all the great arguments against death and destruction as a method of settling disputes. The hero of the story goes to war for love and honor; not until he talks with a man he has shot on the battlefield does he awaken to the real tragedy of war. Later, when he has renounced the soldier's life, at the cost of being misunderstood, he finds that only the woman of his heart and one other realizes the sincerity of his purpose. The play has many lines of rare beauty and inspiration. One thought that remains is this: "Peace is a positive—a great constructive, conclusive, abiding force—an attitude of the soul—the soul of a person or the soul of a nation."

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ENJOYMENT OF POETRY.

By Max Eastman. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, $1.25 *net.*

"A poet in history is divine, but a poet in the next room is a joke," says Mr. Eastman. With the jest in mind, he imputes to the contemporary bard a character "liquid and ineffectual." We do not realize until we see his perspective that where we glanced, he saw, and has given a poignant realization of the vision.

There is also a kind of poetry that rocks us in rhythm and like wine to the senses works the imagination to emotional realization of the poet's thought. This, Mr. Eastman calls "simply the festive hurrah for being." In chapter XIII, he says, "Realization is a flower of leisure." But the few who possess this leisure to-day are the rich, of whom he remarks, "They wrap themselves in fabrics and fine manners"; then, being encased in form they "touch nothing to the quick." But when there is a chaotic redistribution of the leisure hours" there will come to the enjoyment of poetry those who bring "a certain naturalness without respectability." Besides this naturalness two more qualities are needed for such enjoyment; first, the ability to linger with energy, and last, faith.

"Poetry," the author says, "is like religion, in that it exists with glorious definition for those who have attained it, but for those who merely look upon it, there is little that appeals." The book closes with a brave-hearted defiance to the riddle of existence.

"We have a planet to act upon, a sense of the drama. We will not squat and argue, nor balk and try to justify God, but we will make with high hearts of abandon our entrance and our exit before the congregation of the stars."

E. M. G.

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CHILD OF THE AMAZONS.

By Max Eastman. Published by Mitchell Kennerley, New York. Price, $1.00 *net.*

Child of the Amazons, a volume of poems by Max Eastman, demonstrates his right to speak with assured authority on the subject of his recent book of poetry, for there are passages of genuine poetry in his own verses. There is a hint of historical symbolism in the subject of the long poem on the Amazons. That a woman should win her right to the supreme honor of motherhood by proving her courage in battle, seems to be the thesis of the poem, in so far as a work of pure art can be said to have a thesis. The reader may resent the implied historical parallel and doubt the suggested conclusion, but no discriminating lover of poetry can fail to find pleasure in the picture of the warrior women drawn up in martial array before Queen Penthesilea or the glimpse of lightfooted Thyone, "A form as fresh as the remembered winds of dawn," as her haste brushes the dew from the grass about the altar of Artemis. Thyone loves a king and would fain leave the Amazonian phalanx for the life of an ordinary woman; the Queen grants her the choice between inglorious banishment or glorious warfare on the plains of Troy, and Thyone chooses the fate destined for her by Artemis, the implacable Goddess whom the Amazons serve. The shorter poems that follow are, for the most part, lyrics of Nature, shaken from harp-strings lightly touched. In "Coming Spring" *marching* is not happily descriptive of the movement: "Ice is marching down the river"; but phrases like: "The little people of the grass," and, "A vaulted library, like a dim, vast, cavernous brain," linger in the memory like strains of unfamiliar but appealing music, and we hope to hear it again, returning to us in future poems.

MAY PRESTON SLOSSON.

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The summer magazines abound in articles of interest to suffragists. *The Pictorial Review* for July has the story of "How Equal Suffrage Was Regained in Washington State"; the *Metropolitan* offers Rheta Childe Dorr's study of suffrage in Finland, "Women's Votes and Women's Work." *McClure'e Magazine* sends us advance notice of E. Sylvia Pankhurst's thrilling story of her life in Holloway Gaol, called "Forcibly Fed," while the *American* will begin Inez Haynes Gillmore's suffrage serial, "Angel Island" in August.

WOMAN AND TO-MORROW

By W. L. George. Published by D. Appleton and Company, New York. Price $1.25 *net.*

Mr. W. L. George's new book is concerned rather with the general woman movement, called Feminism than with the struggle for enfranchisement which he terms Suffragism. He concedes, at the beginning, that at present a discussion of Feminism must be regarded principally as a stimulant, but the Feminist demand to be considered merely as a human being in every relation which may arise, is clear enough. His chapters deal with the directions in which further emancipation is required, with especial consideration of the home and family relationship and some discussion of woman in industry.

Woman and To-Morrow contributes nothing new to Feminist discussion, but it brings varying aspects of thought together in readable form. The author's conclusion, that in the care of children the new woman will find her occupation, is suggestive of Ellen Key, and there is a certain amount of truth in his contention that no matter how far the refinements of government may carry us, the baby will still have to be washed and the child told that it must not swing its kitten by the tail.

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PLAYS BY BJORNSTJERNE BJORNSON

Translated by Edwin Bjorkman. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons. Price $1.50 *net.*

Mr. Bjorkman has made a great contribution to the literature of Feminism in English, by his translation of Björnson's plays, particularly the first one of this new volume, *The Gauntlet.* Although Ibsen has a distinct place in our thought, Björnson is comparatively unknown in his role as champion of the new woman. In an illuminating and interesting preface, the translator shows how much Björnson has done "to assert and defend the essential equality of the two sexes."

The Gauntlet deals with the so-called "double-standard of morality." It is the old, old question of the man with a past, and while the wild oats in question were not as serious in their consequences as those in *Damaged Goods,* the author makes it clear that the same standards of chastity apply to men and women.

The plot is briefly this: Svava Riis, the daughter of a man whose life has not been beyond reproach, is about to make a very desirable alliance with Alf Christensen, the son of a well-to-do family in the community. Quite unexpectedly she discovers that Alf has been involved in a love affair which had sad consequences for the woman involved, who was a servant in his father's household. She refuses to marry him, throwing her gauntlet, which is the demand that her husband must be as chaste as she if they are to establish a home and rear a family. She holds out against the protests of her lover, his family and her own family, and not until she discovers that her father had in his day, been as prodigal as Alf, does she consent to compromise. The end, with the suggestion that Alf may in the future work out his own salvation and come again to claim Svava is more hopeful than anything in Ibsen, leaving the reader still conscious of the tragedy of wild oats but not utterly hopeless regarding the future of the offender.

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WOMEN AS WORLD BUILDERS

By Floyd Dell. Published by Forbes and Company, Chicago, Ill. Price, Seventy-five cents.

The new woman has written about man and man in turn has written about the new woman, but in *Women as World Builders,* Mr. Floyd Dell goes a step further and presents the new man's point of view with regard to the new woman. He betrays the secret of modern men when he tells us that they are also in rebellion. The masculine world is weary of subservient women who affect their wills by subtlety and cleverness. So long as men imagined themselves masters, they were satisfied but as soon as they realized that they were dupes, they desired a change. Thus, if only in self-protection, Mr. Dell affirms, men wish to find in women, comrades and equals.

The author is not at all afraid to estimate living women and their contributions to contemporary life. He is willing, apparently, that we should canonize our saints before the centuries pass over them. With rare sympathy and penetration he discusses feminist leaders, from our own Charlotte Perkins Gilman to Dora Marsden and the Freewoman in England. He shows the many-sidedness of the woman movement by comparing such different types as Emmeline Pankhurst and Jane Addams, Olive Schriener and Isadora Duncan, Beatrice Webb and Emma Goldman. By choosing to study woman's achievement in widely divergent lines, Mr. Dell shows not only real women of to-day but suggests the great possibilities of the future.

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THE OPENING DOOR

By Justus Miles Forman. Published by Harper and Brothers, New York. Price $1.30 *net.*

The Opening Door begins with Graduation Day at the Misses Wanley's Select School for Girls in New Haven. Miss Hope Standish, eighteen, very beautiful and of average intelligence, has her sense of humor tickled by gentle, lean Miss Wanley who is discoursing to the "finished" young ladies.

"Not for you the dust of the arena, but rather the sweetness and light of the Home," she announces. Hope wondered if she knew that more than half the young women from sixteen to twenty, the country over, were at that moment working for their bread. An anarchist suitor had given her this fact, and though he proved a villain, some of his teaching remained.

We follow the conventionally reared girl through a series of futile endeavors to work for the cause of woman suffrage by district convassing and speech-making for which she is temperamentally unfitted. She falls in love, marries and we finally rejoice in the happy solution of her problem for she finds that she can work for the cause of women from her own home in various indirect ways.

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INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL PARTIES.

By P. O. Ray. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Price, $1.50.

Professor Ray's *Introduction to Political Parties and Practical Politics* is a useful text for students of organization methods and reform movements. The work deals with platforms, campaigns and elections, party finance, legislative methods and popular control. Lists of topics for further study, together with good bibliographies of standard works and recent articles add further suggestion. The book should prove helpful to college classes, women's clubs and general readers. Leaders and workers in the Woman Suffrage Party will find it suggestive with regard to methods of organization and other details along political lines.

The style is condensed and simple as befits a text. The point of view is balanced, both sides of debatable questions being presented. National as well as local issues are considered. The work furnishes a good beginning for more detailed study of political standards and methods.

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BOOKS RECEIVED

Herself.—By E. B. Lowry, M. D. Published by Forbes and Co., Chicago, Ill. Price $1.00 net.

False Modesty.—By E. B. Lowry, M. D. Published by Forbes and Co., Chicago., Ill. Price fifty cents net.

The Man and The Woman.—By Arthur L. Salmon. Published by Forbes and Co., Chicago., Ill. Price seventy-five cents net.

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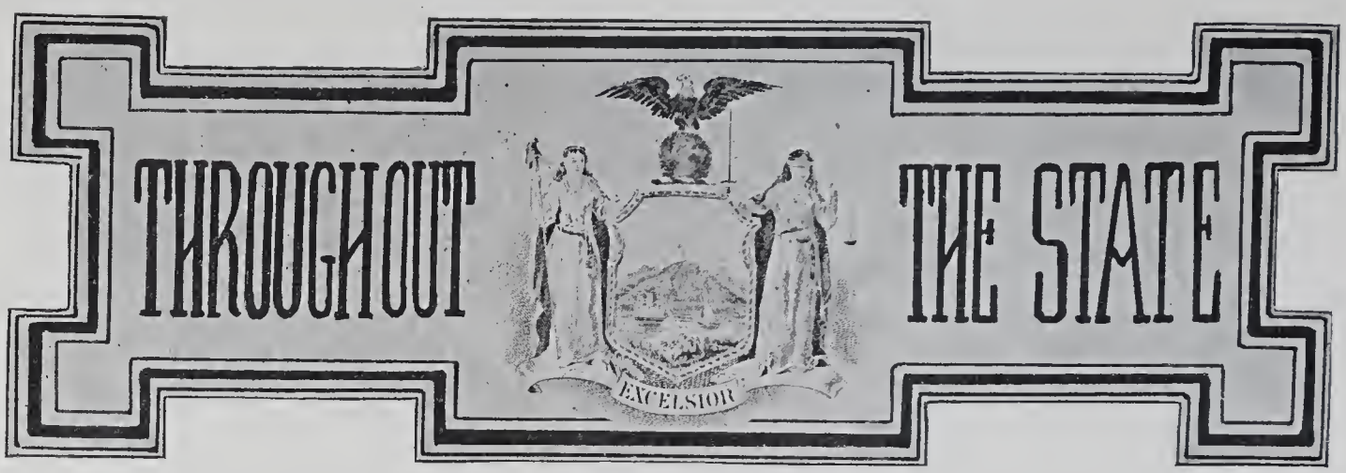
Next month we shall review: *Virginia* by *Ellen Glasgow, The Old Fashioned Woman* by *Elsie Clews Parsons, Notable Women in History* by *Willis J. Abbott, The Unrest of Women* by *Edward S. Martin* and *Commercialized Prostitution in New York City* by *George J. Kneeland.*



Edited by SARAH J. RUSSELL

NEW YORK STATE ACTIVITIES.

New York State Suffragists have been holding parades in the chief cities. Newburgh, Mt. Vernon, Utica, Syracuse, Watertown, Elmira and Buffalo have had pageants or parades within the last few weeks. None was more wonderful than that at Newburgh where the sentiment has formerly been hostile. Mrs. William Vanamee, the President of the Club, has done valuable work, opening headquarters, holding many public meetings, and preparing the way for just such a demonstration as the parade. The response was beyond anybody's expectations. Scarcely ever has Newburgh seen such a crowd as gathered from the city and all the country around. The Newburgh *News* had two editorials on the parade and devoted a great deal of space to pictures and reports. Mrs. Herbert Carpenter, who led the State division in the New York parade, gave the same help to Newburgh and was admired on every side. Miss Jones and her band took part, and delegations from many of the neighboring Clubs marched. Meetings followed and were attended by great crowds. The Mt. Vernon Club had a fine pageant, creating much interest. Albany had a demonstration at the time of Miss Jones' visit. She has also been in Watertown, Utica and Buffalo attending their parades.

At Utica, the Club, of which Miss Watson is the President, did fine work for the parade, which took place on the 10th. It was a perfect day and the bands of marchers with their yellow banners were greeted by crowds all along the line.

The local Club was reinforced by delegations from Syracuse, Oneida, Herkimer, Canstota and other towns. The column started from Oneida Square in front of the Headquarters. The few anti-suffragists, waving their black and red flags, seemed pathetically helpless and weak before the solid phalanx of yellow banners and gaily decorated cars of the suffragists. Mrs. Schenck Clark was one of the marshals. Miss Jones, Miss Craft and Miss Martha Klatschken were picturesque in their yellow dresses.

The Syracuse parade drew large delegations from out of town. Utica, armed with yellow flags, came thirty strong, headed by Miss Watson, the President, and Mrs. Meyer, the County President as well as Judicial District Chairman, the Assembly District leaders, Miss Butcher, Mrs. Thomas and many more loyal members. Dr. Davis from Oneida, was there with friends, and Dr. Doane from Oswego. Cayuga county had a large delegation headed by Miss Isabel Howland, the President. The beautiful new county banner was carried by three pretty young women, wearing white lace caps, trimmed with white flowers, and yellow sashes. Miss Alice Williams of Weedsport, Mrs. White of Port Byron, and Mrs. Alleman of Sherwood, were in the delegation. At the head of the yellow division was Miss Beatrice Holden dressed in white draped with national silk flags and carrying a large one. She was cheered all along the line. So were Mrs. Harriet A. Mills, aged eighty-seven and a half, and Rev. S. R. Calthrop, who were driven in Mrs. Holden's decorated car. Next came the State President, the Syracuse and State banners, the Club Directors and the Assembly Districts with their banners. The W. P. U. members led the line, and the Men's League were the last marchers. A meeting was held in the Arena presided over by Mr. Frederick R. Hazard. Addresses were made by Miss Harriet May Mills, Rev. John Appleby, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch and Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Hale.

On the same day the Buffalo Club held a parade with guests from Rochester and the chief towns of the neighboring counties. Mrs. Frank J. Shuler had charge of it, and Miss Jones and her party assisted.

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SUMMER WORK.

All manner of work is so lively that it is hard to know how to tell the story in the brief space allotted to us in the columns of The Voter. Twelve counties have been actively organizing the past month. Our Assembly District organizers, Mrs. Gavit, of Albany, Mrs. Owens of Ithaca, and Miss Roberts of Utica, are sending us wonderful reports of the progress of the cause all through the county districts. It looks as if up-State would surely be carried in 1915. New York City will be the danger center. It needs all the fine work the Woman Suffrage Party is doing, and will do, to carry the metropolis.

Mrs. May Bell Morgan, who has donated a week's work to the Association, is still busy up-State. In Ulster county she was the guest of Mrs. Michael and did fine work being joined by Mrs. Gavit during part of the time. In Greene county she was also with Mrs. Gavit in Catskill and Athens. At Tannersville she addressed a crowded meeting whose success was due to the splendid preliminary work of Mrs. Carroll Beckwith. Gloversville will entertain all the other Clubs of the city on the 30th, and Mrs. Morgan will be the speaker. Dr. Owens has been active in her district, speaking in Tioga and Broome counties to large audiences. Miss Florence Roberts, after more work in Onondaga and Oneida counties went to Oswego. She opened headquarters in Hannibal, where the county convention was held, and later in Oswego city where she and Miss Mills addressed a large meeting on the 12th. Miss Roberts held a fine street meeting in Oswego, and later in Syracuse, the night of the parade. A most encouraging campaign has been conducted by Mrs. Gertrude Nelson Andrews in St. Lawrence county. She spoke to large audiences at Gouverneur, Potsdam, Ogdensburg and Canton. She also spoke twice in Watertown under Miss Russel's management. She is now in Lily Dale, Chautauqua for the summer. Miss Mills has spoken at county conventions in Onondaga (Fayetteville), Cayuga at Auburn, Seneca at Waterloo, Oswego at Hannibal. She has also addressed meetings in Cayuga county at Locke, King's Ferry in Onondaga, North Syracuse, Camillus, Syracuse, and Watertown. Mrs. Jessie H. Stubbs is working in Dutchess county. Mrs. Roxana B. Burrows is in Wayne, and Mrs. Shuler is organizing in her Judicial district.

Miss Helen Raynesford, of Rochester, has been engaged by the Club to spend her summer vacation organizing in Monroe county.

Miss Mills and Mrs. Joseph Gavit attended the Wash-

ington county convention in Salem, on the 18th and 19th. On the 26th, Miss Mills spoke at a meeting at Tuckahoe, which was arranged by the Bronxville Club, of which Mrs. Fred. Ackerman is President.

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A NEW HEADQUARTERS.

At Monticello, which is a crowded resort in summer, Mrs. Rudolf Muller, Mrs. Homer Dunn and Mrs. Hetty W. Graham will keep open house this summer in a large new house given for the purpose by Mrs. Muller. The piazzas will be rented for bridge and other parties; the stockings of the men visitors will be mended for reasonable sums, and home-made bread and pies will be on sale, for which prizes will be given at the end of the season. Mrs. Dunn will live in the house with her two sons, and will use a tally-ho to take parties on drives around the country. The house was the headquarters for the parade held in Monticello on the 23rd and for the ball on the following day at the "Castle," at "Castle Hill," near by. Has someone else a vacant house they will give for the same purpose?

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SUFFOLK COUNTY.

At the Firemen's Convention in Patchogue, the suffrage women of the surrounding districts made a most successful demonstration for the Cause. Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. Wilbur R. Kearns and Miss Irene Davidson gave their entire time for two days, and felt well repaid. They had suffrage films in the moving picture show, decorated the outside of the building with suffrage banners, while Mrs. Brown spoke. Some of the private houses were decorated with suffrage colors and Votes for Women. Street meetings were held each evening, many signatures were obtained and buttons and flags sold. On the day of the parade the automobile of the women was gay with flags and in a prominent place in the street, from which they sold literature, buttons, pennants, etc., amounting to $20.00. The men on horseback at the head of the procession asked for and carried suffrage pennants, as did several others of the marchers, so the line was decidedly yellow. The women plan to repeat the same work at the Firemen's tournament at Valley Stream on the 25th.

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Mrs. Crossett, State Grange Chairman, has sent out a circular letter to all the Granges asking their cooperation in bringing suffrage discussions into their meetings, and opportunities to have our speakers address them.

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SUFFRAGE IN A STORE.

The Bronx Woman Suffrage League is about to start a new line of activity to push the suffrage movement and at the same time make some money for further work. It is negotiating with the management of a chain of cooperative stores to place its first branch in the Bronx under the auspices of the League. This will be a mutual benefit to each organization and in addition the League will secure in the store a place where suffrage buttons and flags can be sold and displayed, and names enrolled. It is really amusing how suffrage women make all occasions serve their ends. The League has just held a very successful meeting under the lead of Mrs. George E. Holbert, the President, at which Rev. W. M. Hess presided, and Miss Milholland and Mrs. A. C. Fiske spoke.

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The Editor of the Newsletter regrets that reports of Clubs have been crowded out of this issue for lack of space.

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FIELD WORK.

A series of meetings and county conventions which I have attended up-state proved that there is tremendous sentiment for the amendment in the country districts. Many men in our audiences have assured me that the amendment would be carried in their sections. Miss Isabel Howland, the president of Cayuga county, arranged several meetings for me in her district taking automobile parties across the country each night. The work was fatiguing, but most interesting. In Waterloo the county convention was held in a most interesting old cobble-stone church which was filled to its utmost capacity. Mrs. Van Cleef, the county president, entertained a party at her home in the evening, including Miss Bertha Peck of Waterloo, the first local and county president.

Miss Florence Roberts is doing fine work in Oswego county. When I reached Hannibal, where the convention was held, I found that she had opened headquarters and had stirred up the whole town. We had a splendid convention there, presided over by Mrs. Hopper, the county president. Miss Roberts opened headquarters in Oswego city and arranged a large meeting for me on the evening of the 12th. Miss Sarah J. Russel, who has been in Jefferson county for a month, closed her campaign with a meeting in Odd Fellows' Hall, addressed by Mrs. Gertrude Nelson Andrews and myself. Working against indifference and opposition, Miss Russel created so much enthusiasm that this final meeting brought out a large crowd. On the 18th I shall address Washington county convention at Salem. Even the warm weather sees no cessation of our activities in New York State. We work to win and count on victory in 1915.

Harriet May Mills.

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WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mrs. Carl Osterheld, Chairman of the county, has been arranging meetings in her section this last month. She and Mrs. Livermore spoke at a meeting in Mt. Vernon on the 12th, in the afternoon, and at Harrison the same evening. The Yonkers Association has closed for the season with the fine number of 3,500 members on its roll. For ten days they kept open a booth at the Yonkers Industrial Exposition, where they got hundreds of signatures, and sold nearly $100 worth of suffrage material. The Association also had a pure food booth at the Child Welfare Exhibit, for three days. On June the 4th, there was a fine meeting at which Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado, spoke, and made a most favorable impression. The women are much pleased to have a Men's Wetchester County League for Woman Suffrage now organized, which will give them added importance. Judge Byron S. Waite has been elected President.

The Association has renewed its lease for another year at 67 So. Broadway, where they will continue their Headquarters, and during the summer will have there a Pure Food Shop and Tea Room, where delicious lunches will be served. It will be a very convenient stopping place for automobilists.

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ASSEMBLY DISTRICT WORK.

Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, has been making a tour through the State to push the work of the districts, speaking at many meetings, and attending the county conventions. On Monday, the 26th, there was a meeting at Nunda, Livingston county, which was in charge of Mrs. Nicolas Shaw Fraser, at which both Mrs. Alice Clement and Mrs. Livermore spoke on district work and campaign methods. The next day, the 27th, she was at the convention of Genesee county, at Batavia, speaking at both the afternoon and evening sessions. On Wednesday, the 28th, she spoke at the convention of Wyoming county at Perry. On Thursday she was at the county convention of Allegany county, at Whitesville, and spoke twice. She reports that the conventions were splendidly managed, and were fully attended. It has been a great incentive to the work of the district organizations to have Mrs. Livermore speak at these gatherings, and she feels that her strenuous week has been a great benefit to the advance of suffrage activities.

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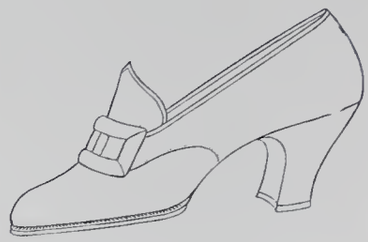

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A SUFFRAGE DIRECTORY.

A **Woman Suffrage Directory** of the different Associations throughout New York State, is being compiled and classified under Assembly Districts at State Headquarters, 180 Madison Avenue, New York, under the management of Mrs. Dowling. It is the object of this enterprise to bring home to the general public what a powerful body we represent when gathered together in one book; and to make it easy for strangers to know what the activities of the Clubs are; whom we have for leaders; where to find our speakers and organizers, as well as the rank and file of our great Suffrage army. It will be of untold benefit in bringing into prominence all the Districts and Clubs throughout New York State. As an advertising medium it will be unexcelled owing to its free distribution and the widespread interest in Suffrage. The preparation of the Directory is being carried on in a quiet way, but since its inception a prominent Suffragist has pronounced it, "One of the most important and promising movements set on foot." Leaders of Clubs and Assembly Districts are giving the **Directory** their practical endorsement and are already realizing what use and service it will be for suffrage propaganda work. The **Directory** will be given free to the public and will be placed in hotels, public buildings, railway stations, etc., which will enable strangers, or friends to find out where the different Associations are located in whatever town they visit. The assistance and co-operation of every one is earnestly requested to make this much needed enterprise a success, by taking space for advertising business, by registering personal names, addresses, titles of clubs and districts. The fee for registering is 25 cents, any further space will be charged for according to the amount of printed matter. A liberal commission will be allowed to any who will take up the work in their territory. For further information write to, **Woman Suffrage Directory,** or call at Headquarters, 180 Madison Avenue.

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AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

I hereby give notice that at the next annual meeting of the New York State Suffrage Woman Suffrage Association, I, or someone in my place, will move to amend the Constitution by striking out: in ARTICLE III, sections 3, 4, 5; in section 6, words, "all officers," and insert "Board of Directors"; first sentence of section 7; in second sentence of first paragraph of section 7 words "Official Board" and insert "Board of Directors"; in second sentence of first paragraph of section 7 number $5.00 and insert $10.00; in second paragraph of section 7, the words "President of the Organization" and insert words "Leader of Assembly District Organization"; in ARTICLE IV, heading "Officers" and insert "Board of Directors"; first sentence of section 1 and insert the words "The Board of Directors of this Association shall be composed of nine members, they to elect among themselves their Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer and two Auditors"; in second sentence of section 1, in first part, words "Officers," and insert "Board of Directors"; in last part of second sentence of section 1 the word "three" and insert "fifteen"; section 2 and insert "Leaders of Assembly District Organizations shall be ex-officio Vice-Chairmen of this Organization"; section 3 and insert "The Board of Directors enumerated in the preceding section of the Article, together with the Leaders of Assembly District Organizations and Chairmen of the Standing Committees shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Association"; in section 4, the word "Presidents" and insert word "Chairmen."

ROSALIE GARDINER JONES.

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CALENDAR.

On July 4th, The State Association will take possession of Long Beach, at the invitation of ex-Senator Reynolds. Miss Irene Davison, of East Rockaway, will be in charge.

"MIGHT IS RIGHT" (?)

BY

T. C. McCONNELL

MY wise and esteemed Uncle Walt writes jingles with never a fault; they bring him, I hear, six thousand a year; besides he is earning his salt. Now, Walt, the philosopher brings out a "pome" about suffrage and things pertaining to rights of suffragetteites, and here are some verselets he sings:

"The dames are the equals of men; they've said it again and again; they've laid down the law with hoof and with jaw, with dornick and bludgeon and pen. Professions the women invade; you run against matron or maid in the office and store, in the shop evermore, assertive, serene, unafraid. But you don't see the girls laying brick, or sweating around with a pick; and they don't seem to itch for a job in the ditch, along with Tom, Harry and Dick. Oh, the men will remain upon guard where the work is both dirty and hard, while the dizzy old dames play the masculine games and talk of their rights by the yard."

Sure Thing! There is not any doubt but all should be put down and out, and robbed of their rights, and franchise delights, but those who are rugged and stout. Now there is blind Senator Gore, and other bright people galore; though brainy and quick, they cannot lay brick; they never should vote any more. Aye, the old and the deaf and the lame, and they who are blemished in frame, or have a disease, and cannot chop trees—all, all must be treated the same. The rights should be taken away from the vets of the blue and the gray; they musn't make laws by voting because they're getting too old to pitch hay. Ye veteran judges of law, and Jane Addams and Doc Anna Shaw; you've all had your say; get out and make way for Johnson and Jeff and McGraw. A man or a woman may beat the world for good sense and repeat; but that which amounts to something that counts, are bones and big muscle and meat. When none but the burly are fit as judges or jurors to sit, or vote in the booth, ah, then for a truth will come the millennium—*nit.*

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The Common Cause, organ of the non-militant English suffragists, published the following statement about Mrs. Carrie C. Catt, recently chosen to lead the campaign in New York:

"Our International President is a woman whom to hear for the first time marks an epoch in the life of most of us. There is no one alive who can have so wide a knowledge of the Woman's Movement, for her knowledge is the result of world-wide travel with this special object always in view. And on the other hand, that deep spiritual insight without which knowledge is vain or impossible, informs all her thought and all her statesmanship."

THE LA REINE BRASSIÈRE

THIS perfect brassière is made with a patent shoulder brace, which prevents garment from slipping off shoulders, and where there is an abundance of flesh on shoulders confines same, giving even an overstout woman the appearance of having a perfectly flat back. The top piece conceals the brace, making a beautiful foundation for the sheerest waist. All corset lines and ridges perfectly disguised. Made of high-grade muslin, with neat scallop edging. Sizes, 32 to 46. Price, $1.00. Style 485. All over embroidery net-lined, $3.00.

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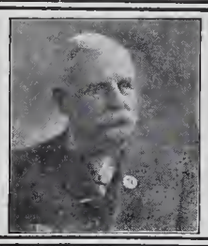

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THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY.

The Woman Suffrage Party is an organization which seeks to unite, and utilize through political channels, the entire equal suffrage force in the City of New York. Its aim is to secure the submission of a woman suffrage amendment to the State Constitution and its adoption at the polls. To this end it is proposed:

1. To diffuse among voters and non-voters a wider knowledge and deeper understanding of the underlying justice and expedience of woman's demand for the ballot.

2. To enlist the active co-operation of men and women by means of a systematic, vigorous, educational campaign.

3. To conduct a non-partisan campaign with the object of securing the pledges of all candidates for the Legislature to vote in favor of the submission of the woman suffrage amendment; to hold Assembly District, County and City Conventions when deemed expedient; to nominate candidates for the Legislature and secure a place on the official ballot by petition, should the continued adverse attitude of the Legislature render such action necessary.

The women of New York will not be able to vote until a bill authorizing an amendment to the State Constitution has passed the Legislature of 1915, and the amendment has been ratified by a majority vote at the polls.

To meet this situation, the Woman Suffrage Party proposes to conduct a constructive, systematic, thorough campaign in the City of New York which will reach every man and woman in it. It will endeavor to enroll as members all men and women in each Assembly District who believe that women should vote in order that the rapidly growing sentiment in favor of equal suffrage may be united into a definite, positive force.

The Woman Suffrage Party is organized by Districts in imitation of the plan followed by political parties, that a practical demonstration may be given to our legislators and political parties that there is a decided public opinion in their constituencies which demands suffrage for women.

No obligation of money or work is laid upon enrolled members of the Woman Suffrage Party, but all such will be notified of meetings to be held in their Assembly Districts, and of the annual District Conventions at which Assembly District Officers will be elected and Borough and City Officers nominated.

While work is not a necessary qualification for membership in the Woman Suffrage Party, yet, all believers in the cause are urged to activity. A woman suffrage club will be formed in each Assembly District and its members will pay regular dues.

New York must be converted; its intelligence must be convinced of the reasonableness of our demand; its conscience must be touched by the needs of women; and it must be made to feel that the enfranchisement of women is only another battle in the world's long struggle for human freedom.

The essential need at this time is numbers. We invite every suffragist in the City of New York to devote his and her zeal, enthusiasm and energy in helping to build up the Woman Suffrage Party in order that our great cause may triumph.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

IT is not generally known by the newer members of the Party that in the early days, even before the organization had been named, there were Senatorial chairmen to carry on the political work. Although it was Mrs. Catt's plan to follow the regular party form of organization, it was easier at first to find officers for twenty-four Senatorial Districts than for sixty-three Assembly Districts. After the first convention, however, which numbered more than a thousand representatives with delegates from every one of the Assembly Districts, it was voted to follow the usual party plan and make the Assembly District the unit of organization. Since, with few exceptions, three Assembly Districts comprise a Senatorial District, it is easy to unite for purposes of political work along Senatorial lines and it has not yet been necessary to designate special Senatorial officers.

MASS MEETING IN THE 18th SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

One of the most important political meetings of the season was held by the 15th, 17th and 19th Assembly Districts, which comprise the 18th Senatorial District, on the 19th of June at the Hotel Marseilles. The recent victory in Illinois, as well as the gaining of unlimited suffrage in Norway, was the theme of the evening, according to Miss Hay, who presided.

Judge Gaffney, of the 15th Assembly District, made the opening address, followed by Dorothy Dix, who represented the 19th. The Honorable Walter Chandler, who is a Progressive Congressman in the House at Washington and a resident of the 17th Assembly District, paid a graceful tribute to the work of the women in his behalf during the campaign of last Fall. He has been in touch with men from the suffrage states and he gave the results of his investigation of the effect of the women's vote in Colorado. Congressman Chandler promised to give his earnest support to the suffrage bill when it comes before the House.

Prior to this joint meeting for which the leaders, Mrs. Kramer, Mrs. Morton and Miss Sterling were responsible, demonstrations were carried on in each of the districts. A new feature of propaganda work was the selling of flowers from a gaily decked automobile. Before the open air meetings, the car toured each district, calling an audience by means of bugles and drums.

THE CITY COMMITTEE

The regular monthly meeting of the City Committee was held at two o'clock on the second of June. The Borough officers in turn announced their plans for open air demonstrations during the summer. Miss Hay dwelt upon the importance of preparing for the Designation meetings of the political parties in August. Although our bill does not come up this year, The Woman Suffrage Party should be represented at every meeting. Every leader should plan to cover the meetings in her district, asking permission to speak and distribute literature. If possible, a resolution endorsing suffrage should be obtained for future use, from each of the parties.

During June, successful Wednesday teas were held, with good speakers and a large attendance. It was voted by the City Committee to discontinue these "at homes" through July and August.

TEA AND PROPAGANDA.

Invited from groups gathered in front of the Headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party, the guests of Miss Katherine Dreier's Saturday afternoon tea-parties find themselves ushered into a unique affair. They feel immediately that the atmosphere is informal and the gathering democratic. Home-going girls, some from department stores, others from the matinees, gather about Miss Leonora O'Reilly, Miss Florence Harmon, Miss Portia Willis, Mrs. Waters and others to hear them talk. Scattered pairs or trios of well and poorly dressed women—New York-

ers, southerners, foreigners, workers and members of the leisure class are found asking questions of Miss Hay, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Comstock, Mrs. Braley and Mrs. Neidlinger, who are present to settle disputed questions on suffrage.

From the moment Miss Dreier receives the guests with, "This is very nice indeed!" they feel that they are welcome, and a part of some far-reaching movement of which they have hitherto known but little. They receive a cup of hot or iced tea, learn of suffrage in general and the work of the Party in particular, and leave informally when they must with a handful of literature and perhaps a Voter. Most of them enroll as members before leaving.

While this cosy affair goes on within, helpers outside the Headquarters turn the pages of the "Voiceless Speech" to attract a gathering. Others sell Voters and a few pass among the crowds gathered to invite the guests.

No discrimination is shown in this, not even sex discrimination, for men are also invited and sometimes they accept.

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SUFFRAGE IN THE AIR.

EVERYONE admires courage, whether it is physical or moral, and when the two are combined and united with such ability as we find in our daring and resourceful worker, General Rosalie Jones, we have a valuable asset from a propaganda point of view. How many people, it may be asked, who read the casual account of Miss Jones's ascension from Grant City, May 30th, realized the nerve and courage involved in this undertaking. She sat in a part of the aeroplane where she had an uninterrupted view of the world below. She was warned that she must hold fast with only one hand, so that much self-control was involved in restraining the natural impulse to clutch out with the other as the aeroplane swirled and turned and dipped. More than that, in her lap was a pile of literature which she must keep presence of mind to scatter so that the world below and the inhabitants thereof should literally receive a suffrage message, and the Woman Suffrage Party appeal for workers in the campaign from a different angle and a different point of view!

We often speak of a different approach to the people and of reaching them from a different side. Miss Jones's exploit was certainly an example of enlisting another "dimension" in the service of the Cause. We are expecting that some resourceful person will try an approach to the mysterious and philosophical fourth dimension. Who knows but that will be the only way in which some rabid and difficult Antis can ever be reached. Certainly the Woman Suffrage Party has used every method.

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SHOPPING FOR SUFFRAGE.

The little Suffrage Shop is a source of revenue as well as a means of grace. Our women enjoy meeting there to talk over suffrage news, looking over the goods on sale, and carrying away with them the best of home-made cake, jellies and fudge. The cake chain is evolving itself slowly but surely; it is inspiring to see the good cake makers coming in carrying the fruits of their skill. Those leaders who have not sent in names of cake bakers are requested to do so promptly, as we intend to recognize the cake baking department. The Shop intends to keep on hand a supply of first-class tea, both Oolong and Ceylon, at a reasonable price. The quality has been carefully tested by our officers before approval. We hope our women will buy all their tea of us, once the tea and the price are both right. There seems to be an historic connection between Tea and Liberty.

Votes for Women letter paper, and correspondence cards; simple toilet articles of unsurpassed quality including suffrage soap; silver polish; dustless dusters, aprons, suffrage picnic supplies, linen handkerchiefs, patent washers and rolling pins, as well as all Party regalia with yellow gardenias and roses, may be found always on sale.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT NEWS

Edited by ADALINE W. STERLING

MANHATTAN.

2d Assembly District.

The noon-hour meetings instituted last month have been continued during the present month in the Wall Street and river front parts of the district and have attracted large and attentive audiences. Among those who have addressed the crowds of workers are Miss Alice Carpenter, Miss Elizabeth Freeman, "Corporal" Klatschken, Mrs. M. Reid Cary, Miss Dorothy Frooks, Mrs. Olive Pierce, Miss Sara McPike, and Mrs. Lillian Griffin.

Every Saturday a meeting has been held on Madison or Monroe Streets with Jewish speakers, and a series of Thursday afternoon talks in English at other points. At all these meetings the suffrage map is exhibited and explained.

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4th Assembly District.

A weekly series of noon-hour meetings has been held at Hoe's and Hecker's factories, at which short practical talks have been given on what women are actually doing with the vote.

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8th Assembly District.

On May 27th and June 3d meetings were held at points near Seward Park, which attracted a large crowd of listeners to good, practical speeches in Yiddish. Similar meetings will be held during the coming month.

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14th Assembly District.

The 14th Assembly District welcomes the aid of the Outdoor Suffrage Club, just organized, with Miss Katherine Carroll, of No. 219 East 29th Street, as President, and Miss Anna Oakley, No. 221 East 29th Street, as "order keeper." These young suffragists, all of whom are under thirteen, are rather few in number as yet, but they have large plans. They are already arranging for the production of two little plays, "Cinderella" and "Jungfrau Maleen." With the proceeds they will buy yellow ribbons and other suffrage insignia. When they get a little more numerous they intend to have a parade. Meetings are to be held weekly in a pretty yard in the rear of No. 223 East 29th Street, and on June 24th Miss Elsa Albers, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Albers, the district secretary, will be the speaker.

The district is continuing its meetings in St. Gabriel's Park. On May 29th the speakers were Miss Martha Klatschken and Miss Aimee Hutchinson. The audience listened to the speeches most attentively and only two persons refused to accept literature. Even the police were interested, and suggested a strategic point for the next meeting. On June 18th the speakers were Mr. W. S. Hervey and Miss Hutchinson.

At the invitation of the Superintendent, Miss Noyes, Miss L. L. Dock addressed the nurses of the Bellevue Training School on the evening of May 9th. About fifty of them were present and all were very sympathetic.

One of the cakes sent to the Suffrage Shop this month from the 14th district was baked by an anti. The good suffrage housekeeper, who pledged the confection, felt her culinary skill unequal to the task and an anti friend kindly lent her aid.

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15th Assembly District.

The 15th Assembly District, Mrs. Sophia Kremer, leader, has held a meeting every Tuesday evening, at 8:30, at the corner of Broadway and 84th Street, during the past month, under the auspices of Mr. and Mrs. Winters Russell, assisted by other speakers. Other meetings have been held during the week at different points in the district on the line of Broadway. Literature is distributed and **Voters** are sold at all the meetings.

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17th Assembly District.

The regular Saturday evening meetings at 96th Street and Broadway have been a great success. The audience is always large and attentive and the speakers tire long before the hearers. At one of these meetings sixty enrollments were taken of men who pledged themselves to vote for the suffrage amendment. To the regular activities of the Suffrage Pure Food Store has been added a Wednesday afternoon meeting for High School children. The shop window forms the rostrum and the audience disposes itself from door to the rear counter to listen to Miss Aimee Hutchinson's arguments.

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19th Assembly District.

In common with the other assembly districts, the 19th has devoted its energies to outdoor meetings, and to developing thereby speakers from among its membership. Every Monday evening suffrage speeches are made at Broadway and 110th Street, and a series has been held at 114th Street and Broadway. During the rest of the summer the district intends to continue the Monday evening meetings and also to hold weekly a Saturday evening meeting at 117th Street and 7th Avenue and to work in an occasional gathering in other parts of the territory. Plans are under way for several afternoon talks on July 4th on 110th, 122d and 127th Streets in the vicinity of Riverside Drive.

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21st Assembly District.

Aside from the regular monthly meeting, held at the residence of the leader, the district has held several successful street meetings. A meeting at Lenox Avenue and 134th Street, addressed by Mrs. Simms, of the Suffrage Club (colored), and Mr. Tobias, one of her friends, was particularly successful. A meeting at 134th Street and Seventh Avenue drew a large crowd which listened attentively until a late hour.

On the 4th of June the district entertained at Headquarters with Mrs. Rose Livingston as the speaker of the day.

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25th Assembly District.

At the regular captains' meeting on June 2d, at the residence of the Misses Lawson, plans were made for street meetings every Tuesday and Saturday at Union Square during the summer. The first of these meetings was held on the 3d inst., at Union Square, at 8 P. M., under the charge of Mrs. M. H. Veirs, with Miss Parks, Miss Marlin and Mr. Gould, speakers. Mrs. James Duane Livingston was chairman of the meeting of June 7th and had as speakers Miss A. W. Sterling, Mrs. Rose Livingston and Mr. Egan. On June 14th, Miss Ida Proper was in charge and addresses were made by Miss Florence Harmon, Miss Bertha Miller, Miss Sara Parks and Miss Fleisher. The meeting of the 17th was addressed by Miss Parks, Miss Marlin and Mrs. Katharine Butler with Miss Madge Woodruff as chairman.

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31st Assembly District.

The 31st Assembly District has held meetings on the northeast corner of 125th Street and 7th Avenue every Monday evening, at 8:30, during the month of June. These meetings have been under the charge of Miss Helen King, who will continue in charge of the meetings on this corner during the remainder of the season. These meetings have been well attended, and are increasing in size and interest every week.

Friday, June 13th, a meeting was held in the Studio of Mrs. Lillian Griffin, which was addressed by Mrs. Mabel Irwin, on Eugenics. A remarkably intelligent audience listened with great interest to Mrs. Irwin's lecture, and the collection gave proof of their appreciation.

♣ ♣ ♣

BROOKLYN.

1st Assembly District.

Since the first of the month street meetings have been held in various sections of the district with gratifying results. Every Tuesday and Thursday during the summer, noon meetings will be held on the steps of Borough Hall. The sale of "Suffrage Soap" is steadily increasing and its message of cleanliness adds to the treasury of the district.

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3d Assembly District.

The 3d Assembly District of Brooklyn started its Summer work on Thursday evening, June 12th, with a street meeting on Columbia Street, a thickly settled Italian neighborhood. A large gathering listened attentively to Miss Martin of Manhattan, who told of what the vote had done for the women of the West. A large quantity of Italian literature was eagerly received by the people. This is the first of similar meetings arranged by Mrs. William Rorke, vice-leader of the district, to be held every Wednesday evening throughout the Summer.

♣ ♣ ♣

9th Assembly District.

Two clubs have been organized in the 9th Assembly District and both are doing active campaign work. The Bay Ridge Club holds afternoon meetings in the Bay Ridge district and has been addressed by Miss Inez Milholland and Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley. Mrs. E. H. Babcock, of 162 85th Street, Brooklyn, is president of this club.

The Sunset Suffrage Club, under the presidency of Mrs. K. Landau, will hold open air meetings every Thursday on the corner of 50th Street and Fifth Avenue during the season. The district leader, Mrs. Charles S. Stevenson, has plans for the organization of still another club in the Fort Hamilton section.

♣ ♣ ♣

10th Assembly District.

In the 10th Assembly District of Kings, the street meetings are being held regularly, as per schedule, which may be obtained upon request. The first Wednesday of May another meeting was held at Flatbush and Seventh Avenue, which was wholly as successful as the first. May 14th the meeting was at Bergen Street and Washington Avenues and covered a district which was largely of Italian and colored population. The respect and silence with which the speaker was listened to were indeed gratifying.

May 21st and 28th the meetings had to be postponed on account of the inclement weather, but June 2d we started off with renewed vigor and held one at the corner of Atlantic Avenue and Fourth Avenue; June 5th at the same corner again and June 6th at Prospect and Vanderbilt Avenues. All of the meetings seem to meet with the same success and we are selling pennants, **Voters**, giving away literature, and taking up collections. Miss Klatschken, Mrs. Rees, Mr. Fleischer and Mrs. O'Connor were the speakers.

♣ ♣ ♣

12th Assembly District.

The last social affair of the district was a tea on May 28th, which was well attended. Like the other districts Summer activities are directed towards

street meetings, and with the gathering of Monday, June 23d, at Wythe Avenue and 9th Street, the weekly meetings of the season were inaugurated.

♣ ♣ ♣

14th Assembly District.

On June 6th the leader, Miss Raferty, Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley and Miss Bowen, wearing suffrage insignia and carrying yellow pennants, had a miniature parade through the principal streets of the district and held meetings on favorable corners. The trip resulted in securing a number of enrollments.

♣ ♣ ♣

16th Assembly District.

Results from a series of public meetings held in the district during the past month have been most gratifying. The first open air meeting of the season was held May 21st, at Kings Highway and East 14th Street. Mr. Vernum and Mr. George Lloyd made such logical speeches that twenty enrollments were secured. On May 26th a mass meeting was held at the Bath Beach Men's Democratic Club, and was eminently successful. Miss Mary Lilly and Miss Elizabeth Freeman by their convincing arguments added nineteen to the district membership. On invitation of Walter D. Burtchell, of the White House Democratic Club, at Church and Chester Avenues, Mrs. Krecker and Miss Alberta Hill addressed the members at their business meeting on June 10th. On the 14th a delegation of the District Club attended a Direct Primary mass meeting at Avon Beach Hotel, Bath Beach. Permission had been given Mrs. Krecker to read a set of suffrage resolutions after a speech of William Randolph Hearst. Unfortunately something went wrong with the lights during Mr. Hearst's address, which brought about an adjournment of the meeting.

♣ ♣ ♣

18th Assembly District.

An executive meeting of the district was held on the 6th of June at the home of the leader, 480 East 19th Street. At the meeting definite plans were made for the open air meetings to be held through the Summer months. The first of these meetings was held on Friday evening, June 13th, at the corner of Flatbush and Linden Avenues. Mrs. Hoyt's auto made an effective speakers' stand. The evening was under the management of the Fourth Club of the district, of which Mrs. Jeanne Mount is president. The speakers were Miss Florence Dreyfus, Mrs. Suffren, Mrs. Comstock, Mrs. George Rees and Mr. Marcks. Much interest was manifested. There were about 300 people assembled. This location has been chosen as a permanent place for open air speaking during the Summer. The district is planning some active work this Summer.

A very interesting debate was held at the Republican Headquarters on May 28th. The speakers were Mrs. Raymond Brown and Miss Minnie Bronson. Mrs. Brown was most convincing in her modest, forceful, intelligent manner and won many converts.

♣ ♣ ♣

23d Assembly District.

A public meeting was held on June 7th at Young's Temple, 2124 Fulton Street, at 8 P. M. Mrs. Talbot Perkins spoke on "Why Women want the Vote," and Mrs. Monroe made an appeal to the assembly to join the district club and work for suffrage. Mrs. Perkins was invited to address a neighboring woman's club and was so convincing that she converted the whole membership.

The first street meeting on June 1st was held at 5 P. M. at the corner of Pitkin and Stone Avenues. Mrs. Julia Reinhardt and the district leader, Mrs. Rosa Waton, spoke from an automobile to a large audience. A number of copies of **The Voter** were sold and a score of enrollments were taken.

BRONX.

32d Assembly District.

The Wakefield Branch of the Woman Suffrage Party, 32nd A. D., held a very successful meeting for the month of June, on Thursday, the 5th, at the home of Miss Clara S. Mullen, 729 St. Ouen Place. Mrs. Wm. Swann, a well-known and active leader in the Bronx, addressed the club, charming the members and guests. The little yellow pledge slips were very much in evidence among the newly interested women in the cause of Equal Suffrage. Mrs. Rose K. Feely, District Leader of the 32d A. D., closed the meeting with a short talk on the necessity for more women to take an active interest, and to devote some time each week towards interesting other women in the common cause of all women, Suffrage. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. R. K. Feely, Osgood Street, Wakefield, on July 2d.

♣ ♣ ♣

QUEENS.

3d Assembly District.

Under the direction of Mrs. Alfred J. Eno, Chairman of the Borough of Queens, five street meetings were held in the 3d Assembly District on Thursday, May 29th, from 1:30 to 5:30 P. M. Several of the "Hikers" were among the speakers and all of the meetings were well attended. On June 24th a large meeting was held at 8 P. M. at District Headquarters, the Ridgewood Times Building, at Myrtle and Cypress Avenues.

♣ ♣ ♣

RICHMOND.

An entertainment was given by the Suffrage Workers' Club at Tompkinsville on Friday evening, June 6th. Miss Grace E. Lamphear was chairman of the General Committee and the assisting artists were Mr. Carl Blum, Miss Adele Muys and Miss Hazel Stafford. The address on Suffrage was made by the Hon. Ralph McKee. After the last number of the program, a solo suffrage dance by Miss Stafford to a medley of patriotic airs, led naturally to the concluding feature of the evening—dancing to excellent music by all present, no matter what their suffrage views.

♣ ♣ ♣

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY

CALENDAR FOR JULY.

July 1st.—Brooklyn, 1st Assembly District. Street meeting, steps of Borough Hall. 12 o'clock noon.

Manhattan, 4th Assembly District. Street meeting, Corlears Street, opposite Hecker's factory. Noon.

Manhattan, 15th Assembly District. Street meeting, Broadway and 84th Street. 8:30 P. M.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District. Street meeting, Union Square. 8 P. M.

July 2d.—Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District. Street meeting, Fulton Street and South Elliott Place. 8 P. M.

Manhattan, 2d Assembly District. Street meeting for longshoremen. Whitehall and State Streets. Noon.

Manhattan, 21st Assembly District. Street meeting, 134th Street and Seventh Avenue. 8 P. M.

July 3d.—Brooklyn, 9th Assembly District. Street meeting, 50th Street and Fifth Avenue. 8:30 P. M.

Brooklyn, 1st Assembly District. Street meeting, steps of Borough Hall. 12 o'clock noon.

July 5th.—Brooklyn, 23d Assembly District. Street meeting, Pitkin Avenue and Stone Street. 8 P. M.

(Continued from page 35)

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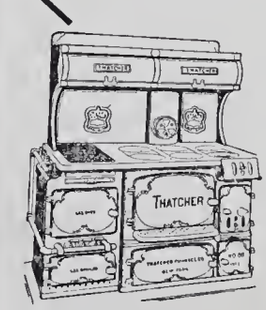

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July 7th.—Manhattan, 31st Assembly District. Street meeting, N. E. corner of 125th Street and Seventh Avenue. 8:30 P. M.

Manhattan, 4th Assembly District. Street meeting, Hoe's Printing Press Works, Grand Street. At noon.

July 8th.—Brooklyn, 1st Assembly District. Street meeting, steps of Borough Hall. 12 o'clock noon.

Manhattan, 4th Assembly District. Street meeting, Corlears Street, opposite Hecker's factory. At noon.

Manhattan, 15th Assembly District. Street meeting, Broadway and 84th Street. 8:30 P. M.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District. Street meeting, Union Square. 8 P. M.

July 9th.—Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District. Street meeting, Vanderbilt Avenue and Prospect Place. 8 P. M.

Manhattan, 2d Assembly District. Street meeting for longshoremen, South and Broad Street. Noon.

Manhattan, 21st Assembly District. Street meeting, 134th Street and Seventh Avenue. 8 P. M.

July 10th.—Brooklyn, 9th Assembly District. Street meeting, 50th Street and Fifth Avenue. 8:30 P. M.

Brooklyn, 1st Assembly District. Street meeting, steps of Borough Hall. 12 o'clock noon.

July 12th.—Brooklyn, 23d Assembly District. Street meeting, Pitkin Avenue and Stone Street. 8 P M

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District. Street meeting, Union Square. 8 P. M.

Manhattan, 17th Assembly District. Street meeting, N. W. corner Broadway and 96th Street. 8:15 P. M.

July 14th.—Manhattan, 31st Assembly District Street meeting, N. E. corner of 125th Street and Seventh Avenue. 8:30 P. M.

Manhattan, 4th Assembly District. Street meeting, Hoe's Printing Press Works, Grand Street. At noon.

Manhattan, 21st Assembly District. Regular meeting. Residence of Mrs. M. Thompson, 552 West 141st Street.

July 15th.—Brooklyn, 1st Assembly District. Street meeting, steps of Borough Hall. 12 o'clock noon.

Manhattan, 4th Assembly District. Street meeting, Corlears Street, opposite Hecker's factory. At noon.

Manhattan, 15th Assembly District. Street meeting, Broadway and 84th Street. 8:30 P. M

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District. Street meeting, Union Square. 8 P. M.

July 16th.—Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District. Street meeting, Washington Avenue and Dean Street. 8 P. M.

Manhattan, 2d Assembly District. Street meeting for longshoremen, Maiden Lane and South Street. Noon.

Manhattan, 21st Assembly District. Street meeting, 134th Street and Seventh Avenue. 8 P. M.

July 17th.—Brooklyn, 9th Assembly District. Street meeting, 50th Street and Fifth Avenue. 8:30 P. M.

Brooklyn, 1st Assembly District. Street meeting, steps of Borough Hall. 12 o'clock noon.

July 19th.—Brooklyn, 23d Assembly District. Street meeting, Pitkin Avenue and Stone Street. 8 P. M.

Manhattan, 8th Assembly District. Street meeting, Rivington Street. 8:30 P. M. Jewish.

July 19th.—Manhattan, 25th Assembly District. Street meeting, Union Square. 8 P. M.

Manhattan, 17th Assembly District. Street meeting, N. W. corner Broadway and 96th Street. 8:15 P. M.

July 21st.—Manhattan, 31st Assembly District. Street meeting, N. E. corner of 125th Street and Seventh Avenue. 8:30 P. M.

Manhattan, 4th Assembly District. Street meeting, Hoe's Printing Press Works, Grand Street. Noon.

July 22d.—Brooklyn, 1st Assembly District. Street meeting, steps of Borough Hall. 12 o'clock noon.

Manhattan, 4th Assembly District. Street meeting, Corlears Street, opposite Hecker's factory.

Manhattan, 15th Assembly District. Street meeting, Broadway and 84th Street. 8:30 P. M.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District. Street meeting. Union Square. 8 P. M.

July 23d.—Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District. Street meeting, Prospect Park Arch. 8 P. M.

Manhattan, 2d Assembly District. Street meeting for longshoremen, Fulton and South Streets. Noon.

Manhattan, 21st Assembly District. Street meeting, 134th Street and Seventh Avenue. 8 P. M.

July 24th.—Brooklyn, 9th Assembly District. Street meeting, 50th Street and Fifth Avenue. 8:30 P. M.

Brooklyn, 1st Assembly District. Street meeting, steps of Borough Hall. 12 o'clock noon.

July 26th.—Brooklyn, 23d Assembly District. Street meeting, Pitkin Avenue and Stone Street. 8 P. M.

Manhattan, 8th Assembly District. Street meeting, Rivington Street. 8:30 P. M. Jewish.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District. Street meeting, Union Square. 8 P. M.

Manhattan, 17th Assembly District. Street meeting, N. W. corner Broadway and 96th Street. 8:15 P. M.

July 28th.—Manhattan, 31st Assembly District. Street meeting, N. E. corner of 125th Street and Seventh Avenue. 8:30 P. M.

Manhattan, 4th Assembly District. Street meeting, Hoe's Printing Press Works, Grand Street. Noon.

July 29th.—Brooklyn, 1st Assembly District. Street meeting, steps of Borough Hall. 12 o'clock noon.

Manhattan, 4th Assembly District. Street meeting, Corlears Street, opposite Hecker's factory. At noon.

Manhattan, 15th Assembly District. Street meeting, Broadway and 84th Street. 8:30 P. M.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District. Street meeting, Union Square. 8 P. M.

July 30th.—Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District. Street meeting, Pacific Street and Fourth Avenue. 8 P. M.

Manhattan, 2d Assembly District. Street meeting for longshoremen, Peck Slip and South Street. Noon.

Manhattan, 21st Assembly District. Street meeting, 134th Street and Seventh Avenue. 8 P. M.

July 31st.—Brooklyn, 9th Assembly District. Street meeting, 50th Street and Fifth Avenue. 8:30 P. M.

Brooklyn, 1st Assembly District. Street meeting, steps of Borough Hall. 12 o'clock noon.

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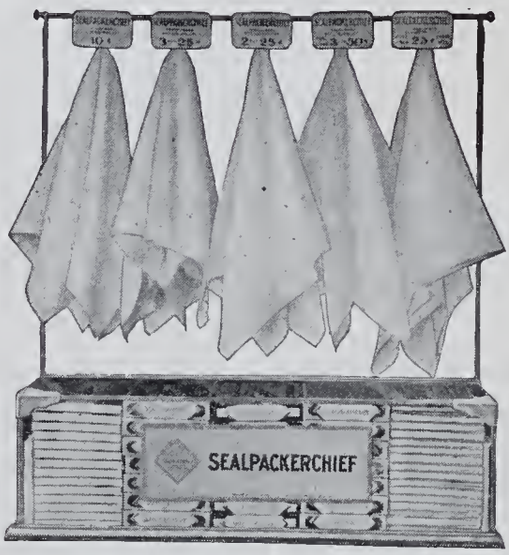

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